401
413
426

WHITE *sewing machines*

SINCE 1876

TO OBTAIN THE BEST PERFORMANCE FROM YOUR MACHINE BE SURE THE CABINET, CARRYING CASE OR OTHER ITEMS USED WITH YOUR MACHINE ARE GENUINE WHITE PRODUCTS.

Printed in USA

You are now the owner of a new zigzag sewing machine, the most versatile type of its kind you can possess.

Buttonholes, monogramming, stretch stitching, overcasting and creative embroidery are done with ease and speed.

To aid you in obtaining the greatest performance from your new WHITE this book on its care and use has been written for you. Read the instructions carefully, as a thorough understanding of your machine will reward you with many hours of trouble free, creative sewing.

Time-saving attachments such as rufflers, binders, edgestitchers, hemmers and others to complement the accessories furnished with your WHITE are available from the store where you purchased your machine.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

WHITE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES, LTD.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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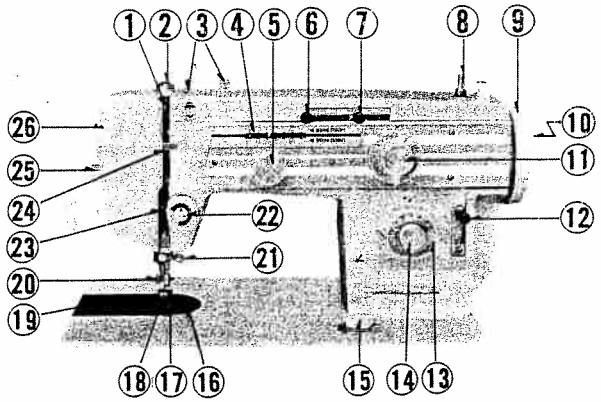
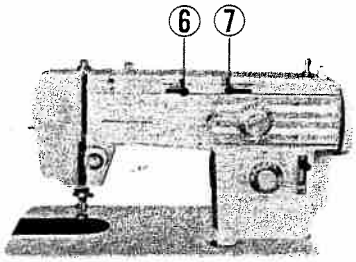
PARTS IDENTIFICATION
PRINCIPLE PARTS

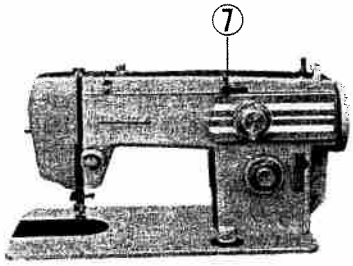
FRONT VIEW



MODEL 426

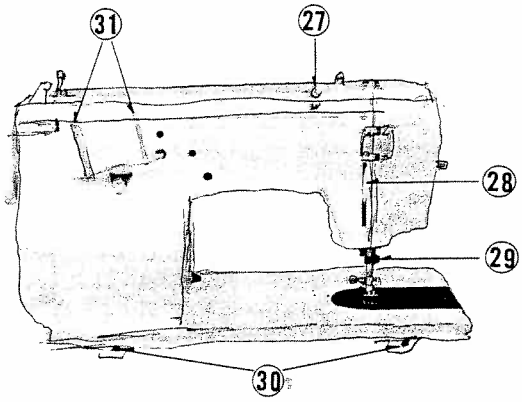


MODEL 415



MODEL 404

BACK VIEW



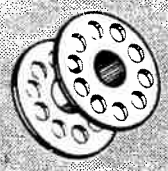
1. Take-up	Always be at its highest position when beginning or ending sewing.
2. Pressure Control	For regulating the pressure on fabric.
3. Top Thread Guides	For leading thread to Tension Control for sewing.
4. Stitch Pattern Window [Model 426]	For indicating the selected stitch pattern.
5. Stitch Pattern Selector [Model 426]	For selecting the stitch pattern.
6. Selector Release [Model 426]	For releasing the lock when turning the Selector.
Blind Stitch Selector [Model 415]	For changing between ordinary stitch and blind stitch.
7. Creative Embroidery Control	For precise adjustment of zigzag stitch width as well as tapering.
8. Bobbin Winder	For winding thread on bobbin.
9. Hand Wheel	For turning machine by hand toward you or instant stop.
10. Clutch nut	For disengaging hand wheel from machine run for bobbin winding.
11. Stitch Width Control	For selecting stitch width. [Models 426 & 415]: with buttonholer.]
12. Stretch Stitch Lever	For changing ordinary stitch to triple back-and forth stitch (stretch stitch).
13. Stitch Length Control	For selecting stitch length between no feeding and max to about 6 stitches per inch.
14. Reverse Push Button	For easy backtacking when ordinary sewing to fasten a seam.
15. Feed Dog Height Control	For regulating feed dog height for various materials and types of sewing.
16. Needle Plate	With guide lines for sewing accuracy.
17. Feed Dog	Diamond point to move fabric accurately.
18. Presser Foot	For holding fabric when sewing.
19. Slide Plate	For opening an access for bobbin and bobbin case.
20. Thumb Screw	For tightening presser foot in place on presser bar.
21. Needle Clamp	For holding needle in place in the slot of needle bar.
22. Tension Clamp	For regulating the amount of tension on upper thread.
23. Check spring	For automatic precise adjustment of flow of upper thread.
24. Thread Guard [Model 426]	For preventing fluttering of upper thread.
25. Light Switch	For turning on or off the light inside face cover.
26. Face Cover	Hinge-open type for replacement of light bulb and oiling.
27. Bobbin Winder Tension disc	For providing proper tension on thread when bobbin winding.
28. Presser Foot Lever	For lifting or lowering presser bar and presser foot.
29. Thread Cutter	For convenience to cut both upper and lower threads after sewing.
30. Head Hinge Holes	For installation of machine head onto portable case or cabinet.
31. Spool Pins	For holding spools, preventing over-spin of spools.

ACCESSORIES 77298

Your new White sewing machine comes equipped with the following set of accessories to make your stitchings the best to suit with your fabric and sewing purpose.

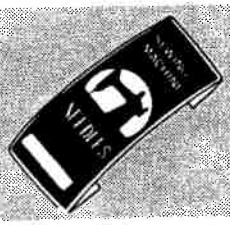
METAL BOBBINS

For your spare bobbins wound with various color threads.



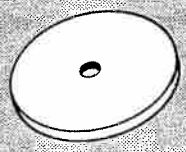
A PACK OF NEEDLES

For spares. Regular assortment of sizes #11, #14 and #16 regular needles and size #11 ball point needle.



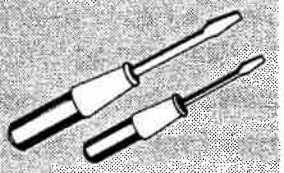
SPOOL CUSHIONS

Place two felt Spool Cushions on spool pins to reduce sound of spool spinning and result best stitching.



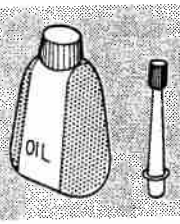
SCREW DRIVERS

Small one for use on bobbin thread tension adjustment. Large one for use on thumb screw, needle clamp, etc.



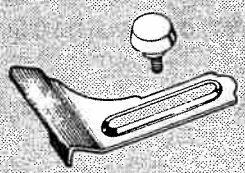
OILER

Containing machine oil, use as oiler.



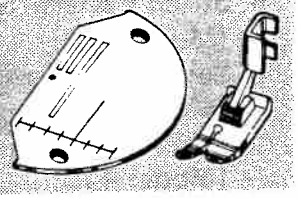
CLOTH GUIDE WITH SCREW

Aid in creating straight seams.



STRAIGHT STITCH FOOT & NEEDLE PLATE

For straight stitching on very sheer soft or very lightweight stretchy materials where extra control is needed.



BUTTON FOOT

For holding buttons in place for stitching.

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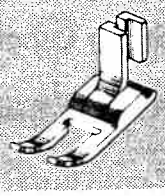
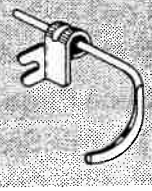
BUTTONHOLE FOOT

Use for buttonholing.



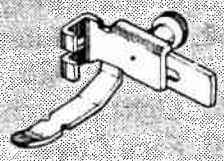
QUILTING GUIDE

Helps make parallel rows of stitching.

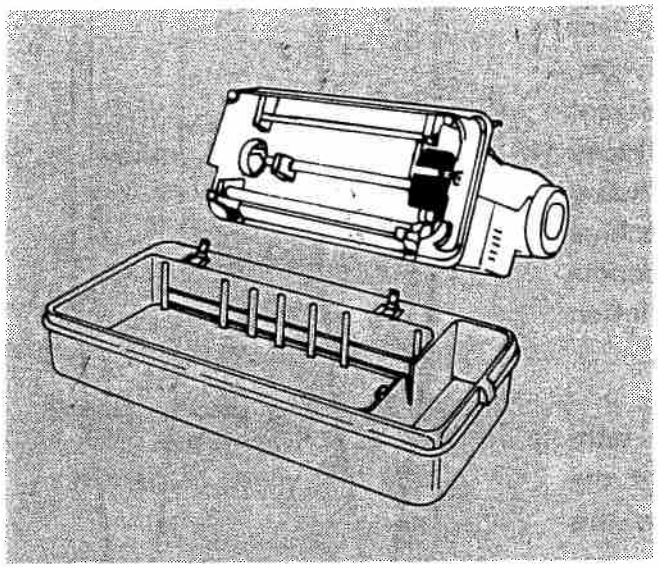


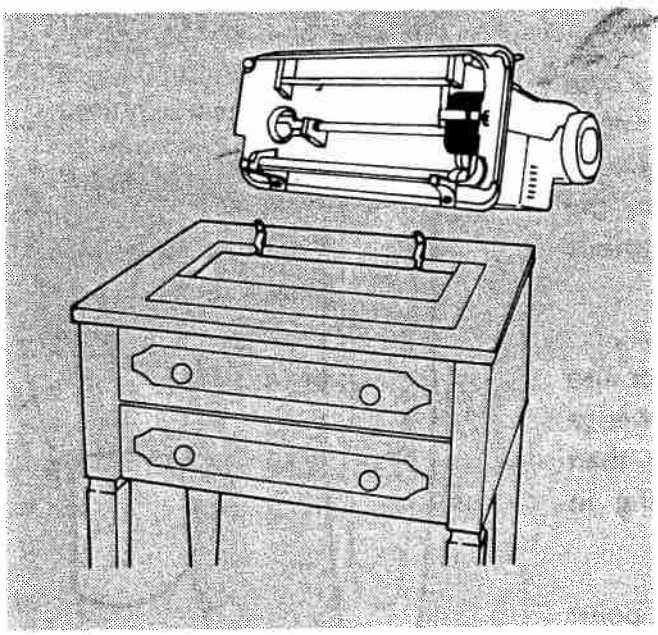
CORDING AND ZIPPER FOOT

For stitching very close to the edge of a cord or zipper.



INSTALLING MACHINE HEAD ONTO PORTABLE CASE OR CABINET - AND CONNECTING MACHINE





Loosen both head hinge set screws on the rear side back of machine bed plate until head hinge holes are clear.

Tilt head hinge pins up and back as far as they will go.

Carefully slip machine head onto hinges — making sure the head hinge pins are inserted as far as they can go into head hinge holes.

Allow machine head to rest in its tilted back position.

Tighten both set screws securely with screwdriver.

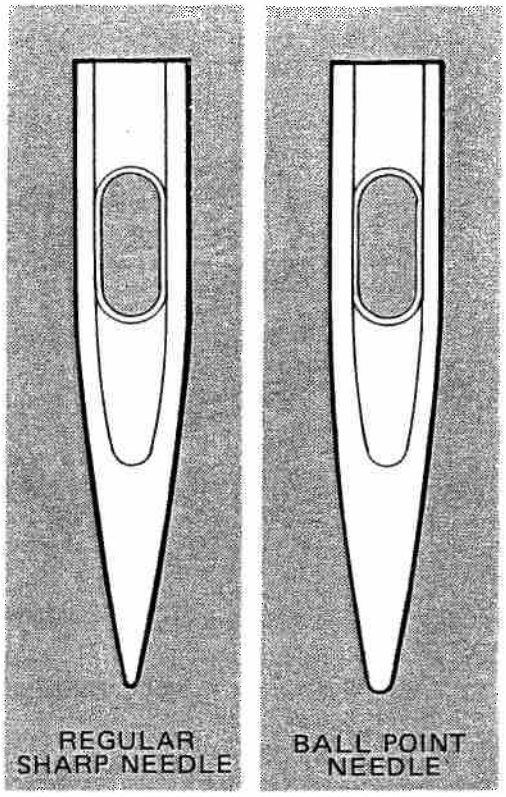
Plug electrical leads from machine head into sockets located inside cabinet or portable case. Cord identified with "motor" tag must be plugged into socket marked "motor". Untagged cord goes to "light" socket.

Insert plug into a wall outlet of 110–115 Volts.

NOTE: Where three wire grounding is provided connect the plug from the sewing machine to the connection leading from the speed control. One prong is larger than the other three, eliminating the possibility of error. Insert plug into a wall outlet of 110–115 Volts.

SELECTION OF NEEDLES AND THREADS

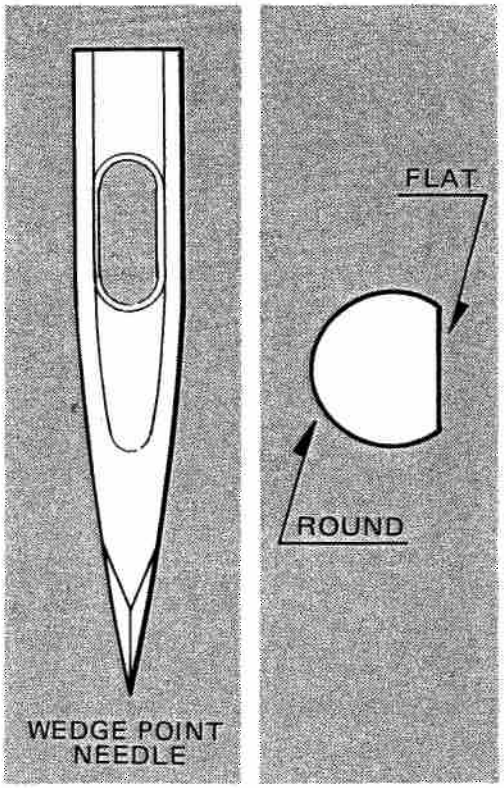
The needle and thread you choose depends upon the fabric you are stitching. The correct selection of needle and thread is very important to avoid damaging the fabrics of light weight, or tightly woven fabrics, and to prevent skipstitches when sewing on very sheer stretchy fabrics or needle breakage when stitching heavy or stiff fabrics. For best results, sewing machine needles should be replaced when they become even slightly dull or bent or at the completion of every other garment.



A regular needle is suggested for use with woven fabrics. Needles, style 15 x 1, of the range in size from 8 to 20 are used on this machine. The lower number indicates the finer needle. The most commonly used sizes are 11 and 14.

A ball point needle is recommended for use with tricots, jerseys, lingeries and power nets. Unlike sharp pointed needles, which pierce fibers of knit fabrics destroying elasticity, the ball point needle slips between fibers without damage to fabric and skipped stitches.

A wedge point needle is recommended for use with leather and leather-look vinyls. A wedge cutting point pierces leather more easily than ordinary sewing machine needles, resulting in more satisfactory stitching.



Although it is recommended to use a ball point needle for knit fabrics, when sewing on very stretchy fabrics of knits, the underlay of a thin paper below the fabric and the use of a finer needle are suggested to prevent skip stitches.

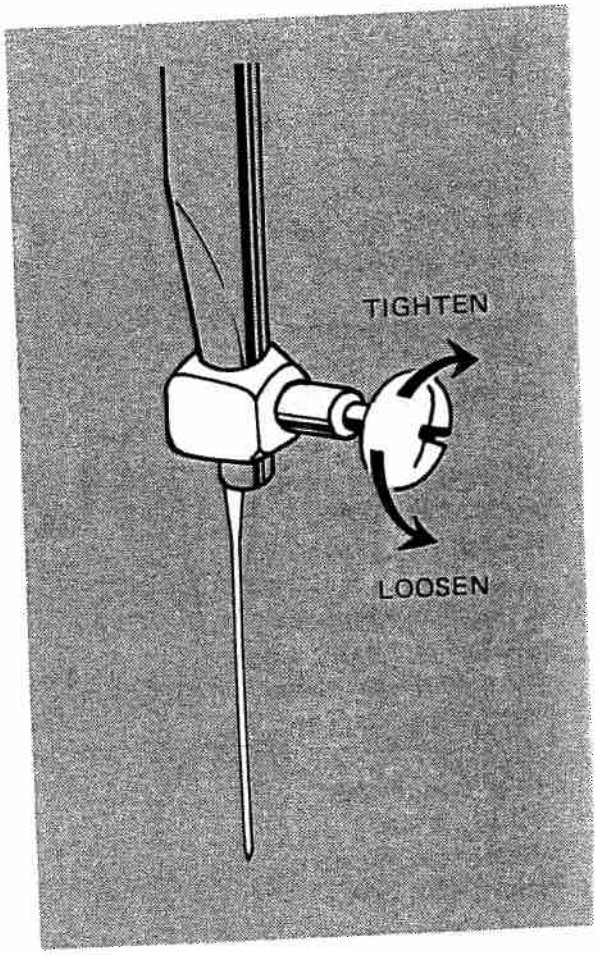
Always use the same type and size of thread in both needle and bobbin. Use good quality thread without knots for best stitches.

NEEDLE – THREAD – FABRIC – STITCHING GUIDE

Extremely heavy tarpaulin, sacking, canvas, duck, etc.	18	6 to 8	Heavy Duty	
Heavy upholstery fabric, ticking, denim, leatherette.	18	8 to 10	Heavy Duty	
Medium heavy drapery fabric, velveteen, suiting, felt, terry, etc.	16	10 to 12	Heavy Duty	
Medium broadcloth, percale, gingham, linen, chintz, taffeta, sheer wool, shantung, etc.	14	12 to 14	50	○
Sheer voile, lawn, dimity, crepe, handkerchief linen, Plastic film, etc.	11	14 to 16 (plastic film) 8 to 10	50	○
Very sheer chiffon, batiste, lace, organdy, nylon net, marquisette, etc.	9	16 to 20	60	○

CHANGING NEEDLE

Always change the needle after every other garment especially when sewing on polyester and nylon fabrics which dull needles much faster. When needles are dull or bent, they damage both your fabric and the machine. A general rule when placing sewing machine needles is that the flat side of the needle is placed to the right of the machine, when the bobbin is put in from the left. If the needle is inserted incorrectly, the stitches will not form.



To change the needle

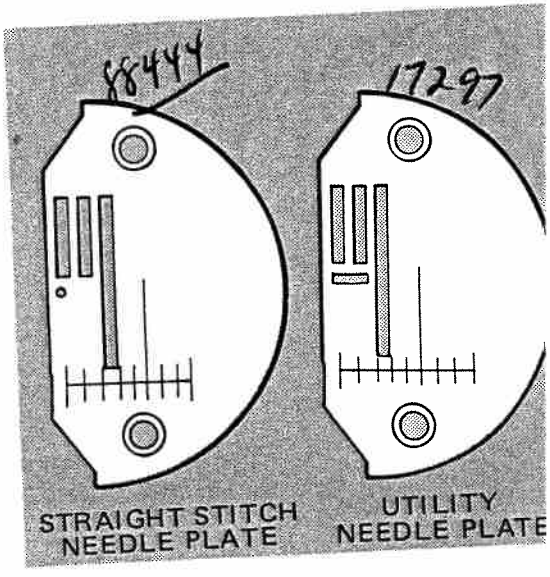
1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Loosen needle clamp to remove the needle.
3. Place needle (flat side to the right and long groove to the left) in the needle clamp and push it upward as far as it will go, tighten needle clamp.
4. After changing the needle, make one complete turn of the hand wheel by hand to be sure the needle is clearing the needle plate.

CHANGING NEEDLE PLATE

Although an all-purpose utility needle plate is fixed on your machine, for straight sewing on fine fabric or soft or very stretchy fabric, you may want to use the straight stitch needle plate together with the straight stitch foot, both of which are included in your accessory box.

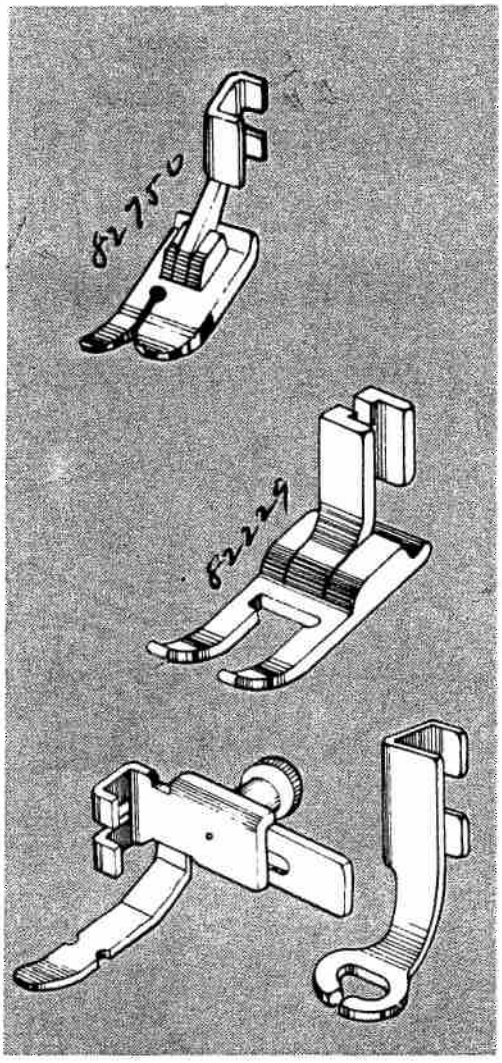
To change the needle plate, simply slide the slide plate as far leftward as possible. Remove the two screws holding the plate in place. Lift the needle plate and replace.

The needle plate is removed for cleaning the lint which may pile up between needle plate and feed dogs.



SELECTION OF PRESSER FOOT

For most ordinary stitchings the original all-purpose foot can be used. However, it is recommended to use following special foot in your accessory box whenever you want better stitching result.



Straight Stitch Foot

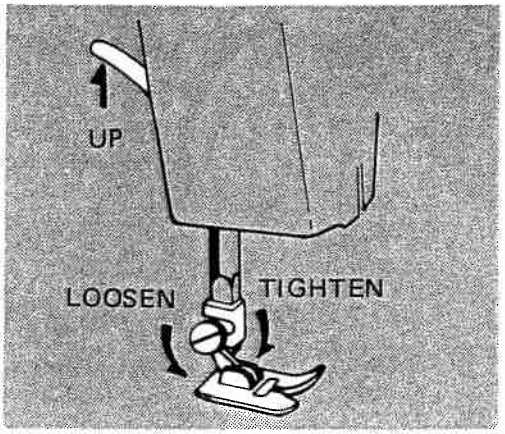
This has only a narrow hole to accomodate only straight stitching. It may be used on sheer or soft fabrics for more control. When using this foot, the Stitch Width should be "0" to avoid hitting the foot and breaking the needle.

Buttonhole Foot

This foot has a groove underneath, to allow the narrow satin stitch or buttonhole to form evenly. However, if skip-stitch occurs with this foot, apply the underlay of a thin paper below the fabric.

Cording or Zipper Foot, and Button Foot

Use for sewing very close to the edge of a cord or zipper, and sewing on buttons respectively.



CHANGING FOOT

Use the large screwdriver to loosen thumb screw. Turn the screw backward until the foot becomes loose. Then, lift up on presser foot lever until it is in its highest position in order to remove the foot. Replace with desired foot and tighten thumb screw securely.

WINDING BOBBIN

Disengage the hand wheel (1) from the stitching mechanism by turning the clutch nut (2) toward you or counter-clockwise.

Place a spool of thread on one of the spool pins and lead thread through the rear Top Thread Guide (3) after hooking on Bobbin Winder Tension Disc .

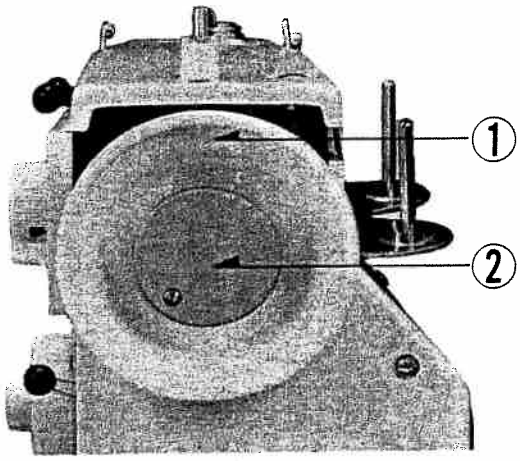
Run the end of thread through a hole in the bobbin edge and place bobbin on spindle of bobbin winder (4) fitting the notch on bobbin over small spring click on spindle.

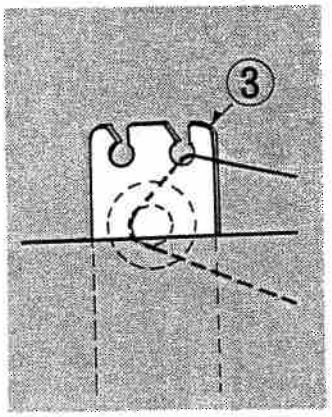
Push bobbin winder (4) to the right, and hold the thread end loosely then start machine slowly.

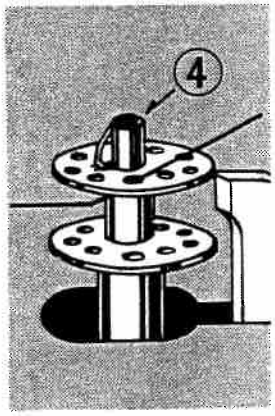
Bobbin will stop winding when it is filled. Push bobbin winder (4) to the left.

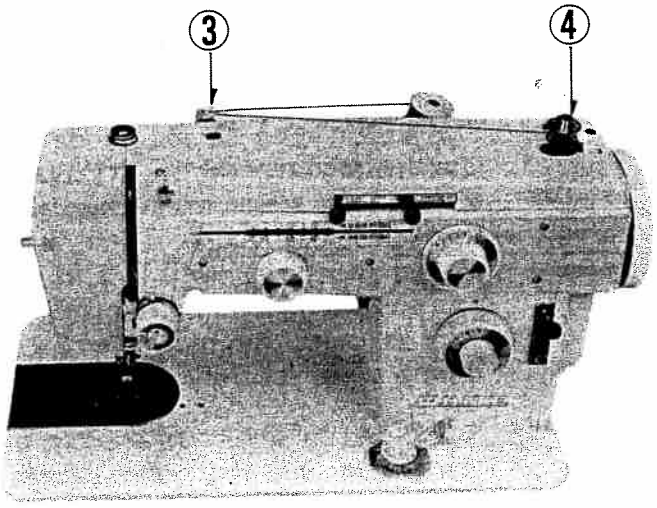
Turn clutch nut away from you until sewing mechanism is again engaged so that needle moves when you turn the hand wheel.

Break off loose thread end used to start the winding and cut other thread end. Then remove bobbin from bobbin winder.

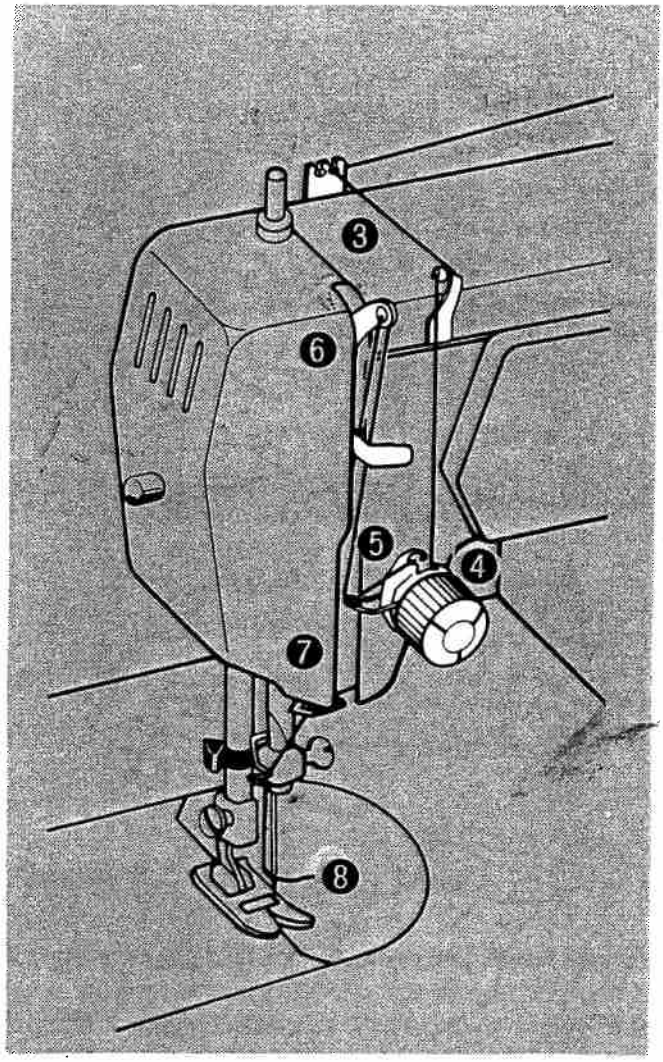








UPPER THREADING



1. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the take-up lever to its highest position.

2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.

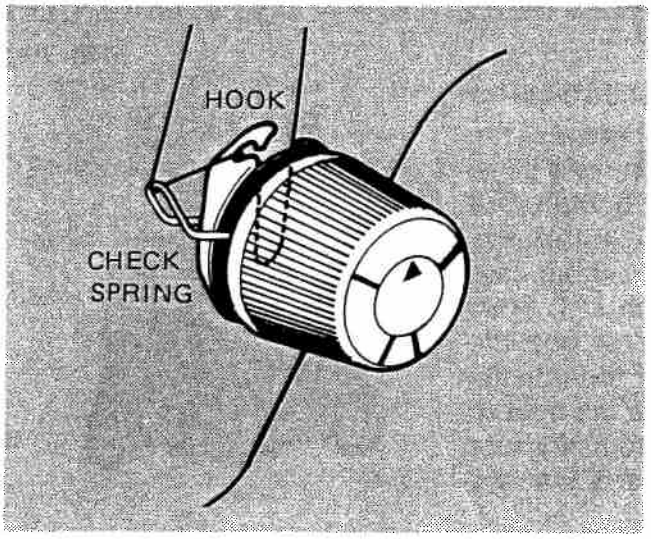
3. Lead the thread through the top thread guides.

4. Down and between the tension discs, from right to left.

5. Draw the thread up through the check–spring and with a slight tug into the hook.

6. Up (Model 426 only . . . . behind the front thread guard) and through the eye of take-up lever from right to left.

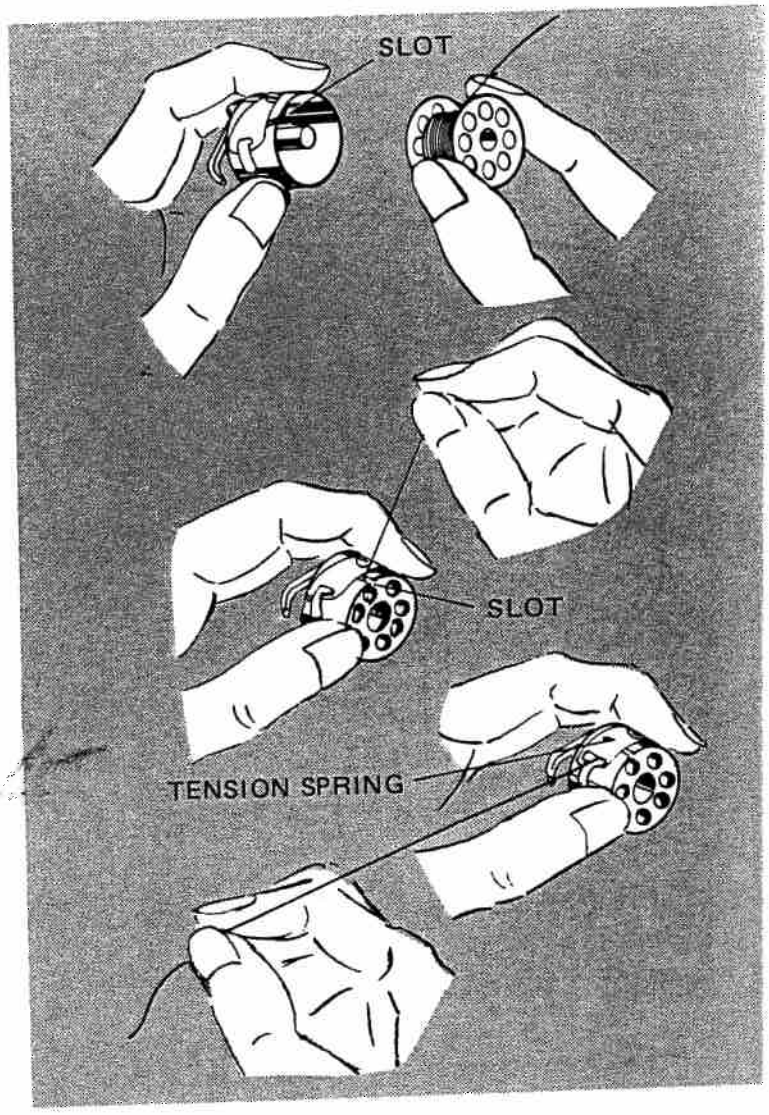
7. Lead thread down through the thread guide at the bottom of the threading slot (Model 426 only . . . .after drawing thread behind the front thread guard), then, through the needle bar thread guide from the back.



8. Thread the needle FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, drawing it through about 3 or 4 inches. Hold the end of the upper thread loosely and turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle goes all the way down and comes back up. A thread loop will form over the upper thread which then can be pulled out straight. Place both thread ends under presser foot and draw toward the back of the machine, leaving both threads three or four inches long.

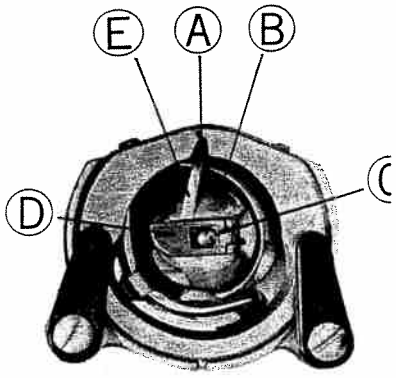
THREADING BOBBIN CASE

1. Hold bobbin case between thumb and forefinger of left hand, so that the slot in the edge of the bobbin case is on top. Take the bobbin between thumb and forefinger of right hand so that the thread on top leads from left to right.
2. Insert bobbin into bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot of the bobbin case and draw it under tension spring and into the fork-shaped opening of the spring.



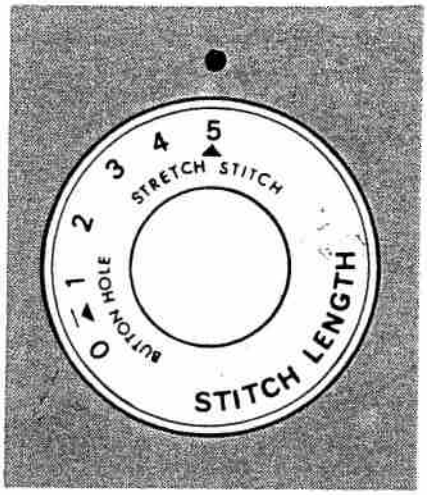
PLACING BOBBIN CASE IN SHUTTLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position, and slide plate to the left. Hold the bobbin case latch (D) between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with at least three inches of thread running from the top of the bobbin case to the right. Insert and center the bobbin case on the stud of the shuttle body (C). Be sure the bobbin case finger (E), is opposite the shuttle race notch (A). Press the bobbin case (B) into the shuttle as far as possible until the latch catches on the center post of the shuttle. Then release the bobbin case latch (D). Press the bobbin case again after the latch has been released to make sure the bobbin case is locked securely in place. Close the slide plate.



SELECTION OF STITCH:

STITCH LENGTH CONTROL



The stitch length control controls the forward feeding of the fabric in ordinary sewing.

At 0, the fabric does not feed at all. With the control around the red mark for buttonhole, the shortest stitch is available. At 5 is the longest — about 6 stitches per inch on ordinary fabrics — but the control may be set at any desired spot between 0 and 5 for a variety of length, except when stretch stitching (triple back-and-forth stitching), the control should be always at 5. Turn the control to the left to lengthen and to the right to shorten the stitch.

The stitch length number you choose is indicated by the pointer above the control.

The stitch length in stretch stitching (triple back-and-forth stitching)can not be altered by the control, but it is fixed about 3/64 inch of trouble-free stretch stitch length on most kinds of fabrics with the stretch stitch control at "S" and the stitch length control at "5".

REVERSE PUSH BUTTON

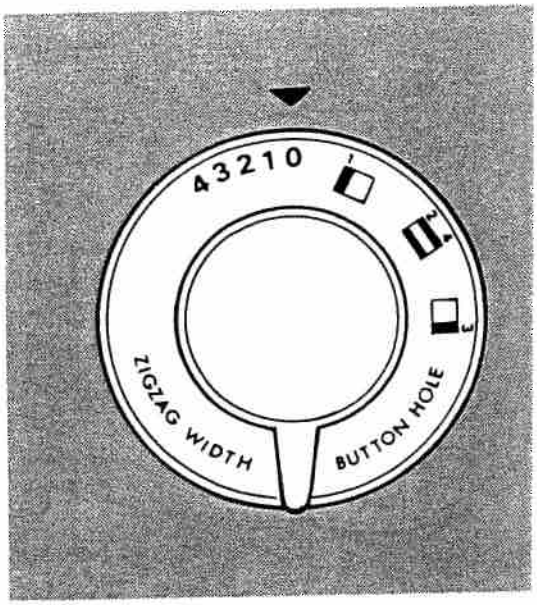
When you wish to sew backward to tie the threads at the beginning or end of a seam in ordinary sewing, press the Reverse Push Button as far as it will go, so that your machine sews in reverse at approximately the same stitch length as forward stitch length. The machine will sew backward as long as the button is held in.

Cross reference table between numeral on the control and number of actual stitches per inch

Numeral on the control	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of stitches per inch (approx.)	No Feeding	30	25	15	8	6

©

STITCH WIDTH CONTROL



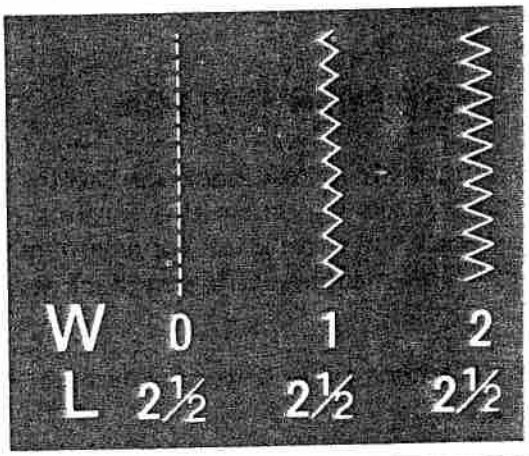
This control controls the swing of the needle from left to right for various width of stitches. At 0, the straight stitch line results in ordinary sewing. Also, the special stitch patterns as per those shown in the stitch pattern window of Model 426 are made with this control at 0.

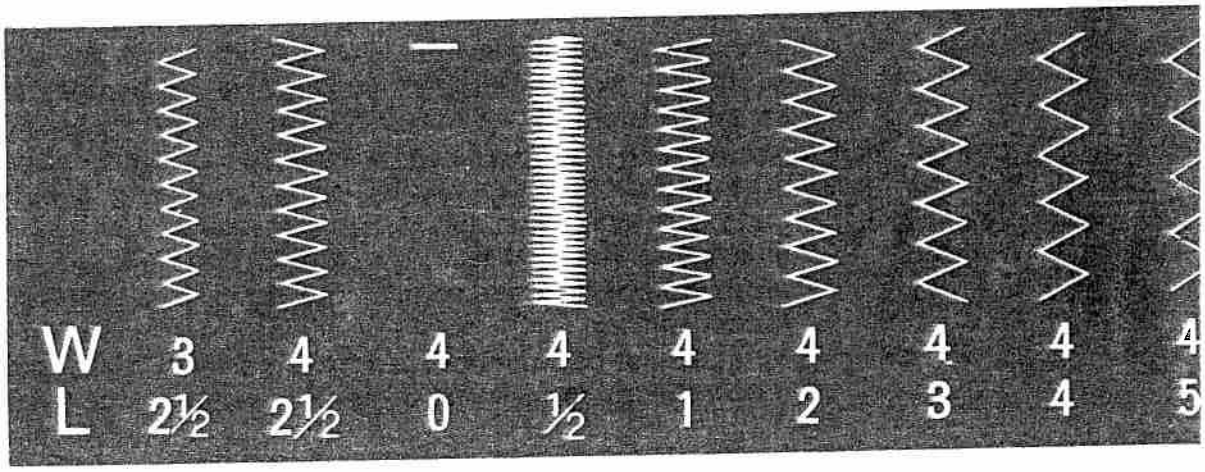
With the control at any other point than "0", ordinary straight stitches varies to zigzag stitches. Also, every special pattern stitch varies in complex pattern with stitch width variation, on Model 426.

At 1, the needle takes a narrow sewing resulting in a narrow column of stitching in ordinary sewing. At 4, the needle takes a large swing resulting in a wide column of stitches no matter which pattern is selected.

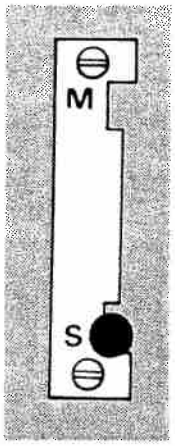
RELATING STITCH LENGTH TO STITCH WIDTH

When the Stitch width control is set at one particular width (such as 4), the stitch length control will now control how close those stitches come together. At length 0, the fabric does not move, resulting in a bar of stitches formed one on top of the other, as is used in button sewing. At red bar mark or near 0, the feed pulls the fabric through slowly, resulting in a dense column of stitches called a satin stitch. At length 5, a very long open zigzag results.





STRETCH STITCH LEVER



Selection between ordinary stitching and triple automatic back-and-forth stitching called stretch stitch is made by the stretch stitch lever. With the lever up at M position, ordinary sewing is performed. With the lever down at S position, your machine performs automatically the stretch stitch with the repetition of two forward and one backward stitch combination.

A reinforced seam of stretch stitch that will stretch considerably more than the fabric used is the most wanted feature in a sewing machine today.

Its uses are almost unlimited and the more you use your machine the more it will become apparent to you.

When stretch stitching, the stitch length control should be always set at 5.

STITCH PATTERN SELECTOR [MODEL 426]:

In addition to ordinary straight and zigzag stitches, six special utility pattern stitches of forward sewing, also, with stretch stitch lever at S position, six those complex special stretch pattern stitches of triple back-and-forth stitching can be selected by stitch pattern selector.

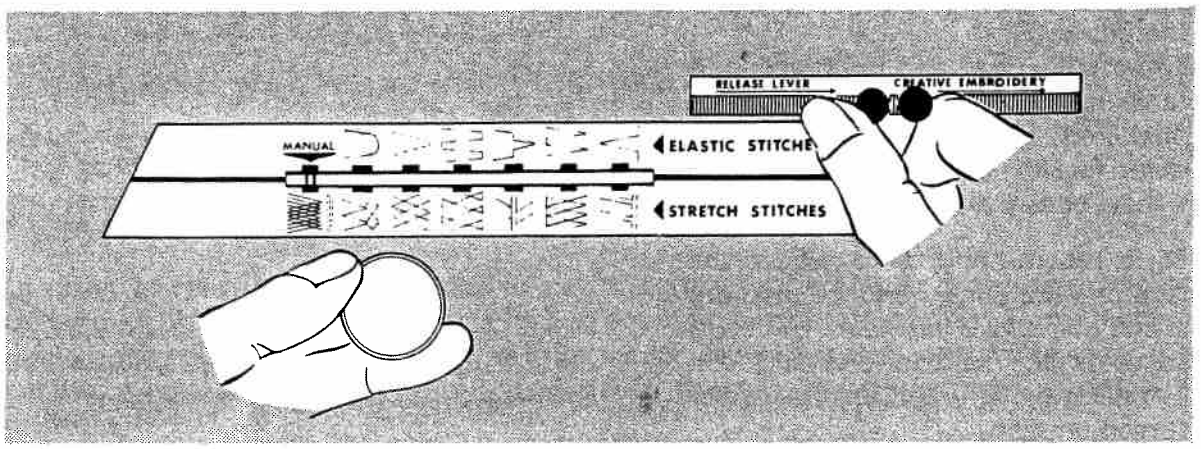
The stitch pattern you choose is shown by the indicator in stitch pattern window above the pattern selector;

To turn the stitch pattern selector to change the stitch pattern of your selection;

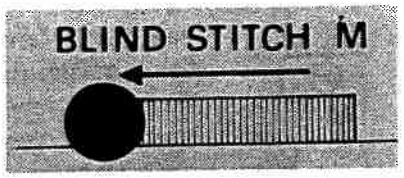
1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you.
2. Pushing the selector release lever to the right by your right hand, turn the pattern selector to the right for stitch patterns shown right from the original stitch pattern in stitch pattern window and to the left for stitch patterns shown left.
3. Release your right hand from selector release lever to return it to original stitch pattern selector lock position.

For ordinary zigzag and straight sewing, set the indicator at the left end "Manual" position, with stretch stitch lever at M.

The stitch patterns shown upper side in the row of "Elastic Stitches" in stitch pattern window are available with stretch stitch lever at M, and those shown lower row marked "Stretch Stitches" are available with stretch stitch lever at S. For those special pattern stitchings other than ordinary zigzag and Rick-Rack stretch (triple back-and-forth zigzag) stitching, stitch width control should be at 0.



BLIND STITCH SELECTOR [MODEL 415]

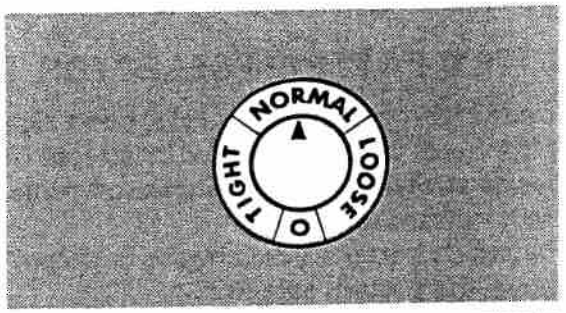


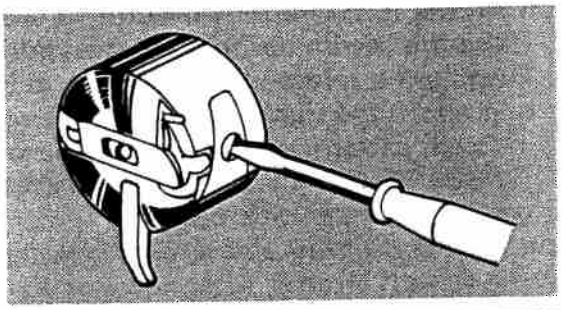
Automatic blind hem stitching and Pine-leaf stretch hem stitching is available on Model 415 with blind stitch selector to the left. The former is made with stretch stitch lever at M and the latter is with it at S. For both, stitch width control should be at 0.
In ordinary stitching, this control be at M position. In shifting the control to S position, lift the control up a little bit, then shift it to the right.

CONTROLS:

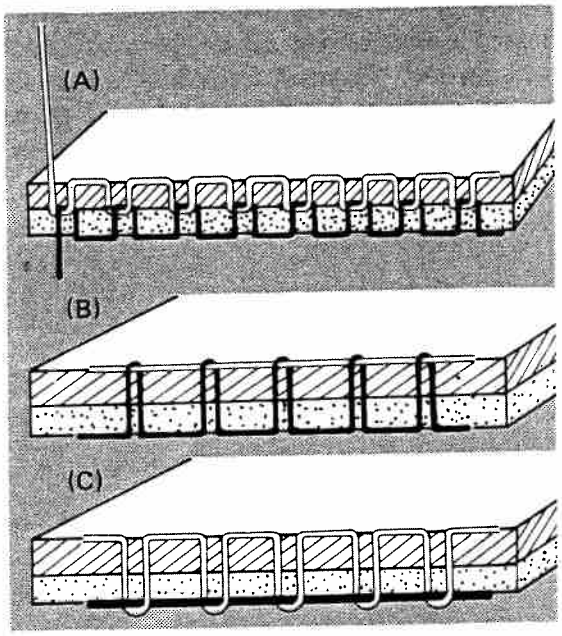
ADJUSTING THREAD TENSIONS

Always adjust the upper thread tension with the presser foot down, as the tension is released when it is raised. To increase the tension on the upper thread, turn tension control to the right. To decrease, turn to the left. Before adjusting the tension be sure that the machine is threaded properly.
It is seldom required to adjust the bobbin thread tension, however, when necessary to change bobbin thread tension, turn small screw on side of the bobbin case clockwise to tighten , counterclockwise to loosen.





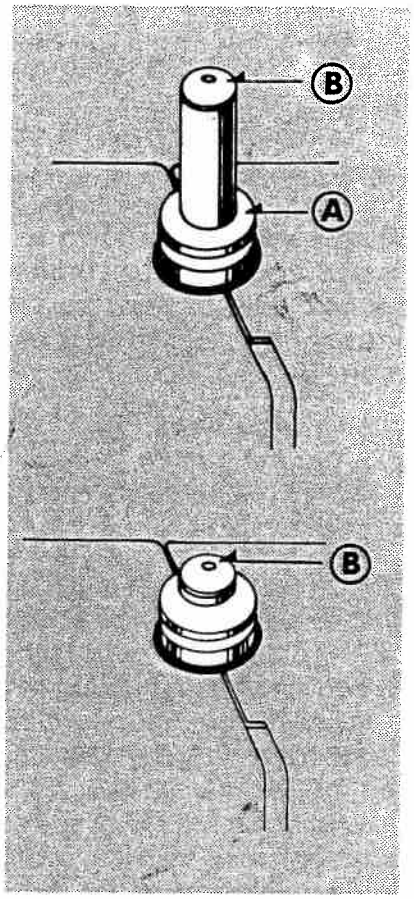
When both tensions are properly balanced, a perfect stitch will be formed with both threads interlocking in fabric (A).
When the upper tension is too tight, the bobbin thread is pulled up over the upper thread which is lying flat on the fabric (B).
When the upper tension is too loose, the upper thread forms loops over the bobbin thread lying flat on the fabric (C).
When the upper and bobbin thread tensions are balanced but fabric is puckered in sewing direction on sheer fabrics, both tensions are too tight. Loosen both tensions evenly.



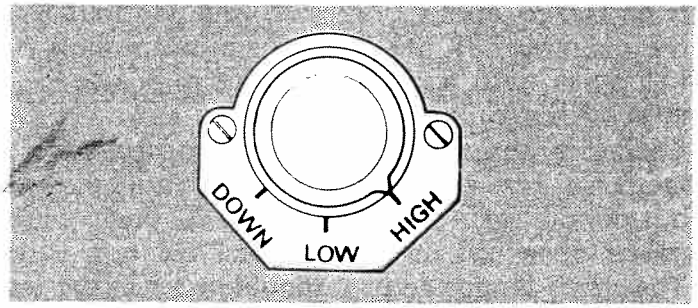
It is recommended to adjust the tension balance under medium stitch length. In case of satin stitching for buttonholes and embroidery, slightly loosen the upper thread tension.

ADJUSTING PRESSURE ON FABRIC AND FEED DOG HEIGHT

• GENERAL SEWING



Usually for normal sewing, except for sewing on very sheer soft or very stretchy fabrics, the center pin (B) of the pressure control be at its lowest position and the feed dog height control be turned to the right, "HIGH" position.
For sewing on such very sheer, soft medium or lightweight stretchy fabrics as very sheer voil, lawn, silk geogette crepe, plastic film, organdy, nylon net, very stretchy synthetic tricot and jersey, etc., reduce half the pressure on the fabric and the feed dog height. To reduce half the pressure, press the outer ring (A) of the pressure control, then press the center pin (B) down again to halfway spot. To reduce half the feed dog height, turn the feed dog height control to "LOW" position.

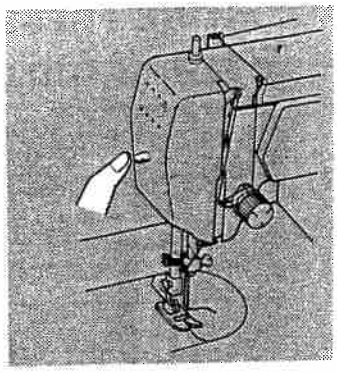


Fabric	Pressure on fabric	Feed dog height
Heavy and medium weight fabrics	Full	High
Medium weight very stretchy fabric	Half	High
Very sheer soft fabrics and lightweight and sheer very stretchy synthetic fabrics	Half	Low

• MENDING AND DARNING:

In order to move the fabric freely in any direction for darning and mending, release the center pin (B) completely by pressing down on the outer ring (A). Turn the feed dog height control to "DOWN" position, which drops the feed dog well below the needle plate. To return the feed dog height to normal, turn the control to "HIGH" position.

SEWING LIGHT

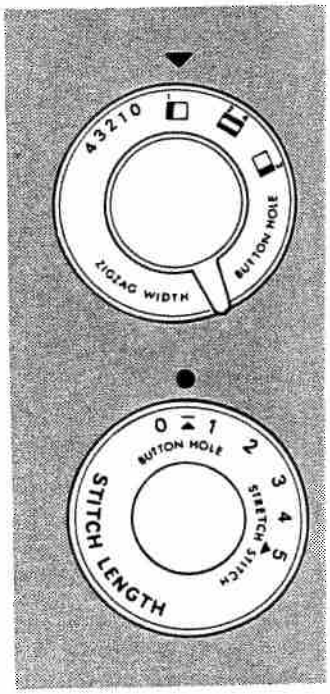


The sewing light is located in face cover directly over the needle so as to better illuminate the stitching area.

Turn the light on and off by pushing the switch on face cover.

To replace bulb, turn light off and open face cover to the left. Unscrew bulb as you do a conventional light bulb. Place new bulb in socket and screw in place.

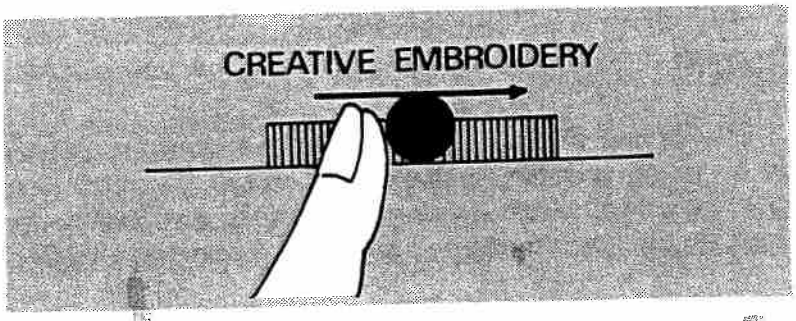
BUTTONHOLER (MODELS 415 AND 426)



On models 415 and 426, the stitch width control knob is used also for buttonholing. With the control at the red square mark (1), the machine sews forward on the left edge of buttonhole with the stitch width of about 1/16 inch. At the red square mark (2—4), the buttonhole end is bartacked about 5/32 inch wide without feeding. At the red mark (3), the right edge of buttonhole is stitched in reverse with same about 1/16 inch width as the left edge of buttonhole.
Therefore, simply by turning the control from 1 to 4 in sequence for every step of buttonholing, a very fine buttonhole of the size about 5/32 inch wide with a center open cut space of about 2/32 inch is produced. The stitch length control should be set at the satin stitch position in the red mark "Bottonhole" there.

CREATIVE EMBROIDERY CONTROL

This is the alternative stitch width control capable of varying the stitch wid while sewing. With the machine set for a short stitch length, different designs c be made by simply applying pressure on the creative embroidery lever flow le to right. This lever is spring controlled and will always return to straight sewing



PREPARING TO SEW

Have take-up lever at highest position before starting to sew. Pinning may be used as a time saver instead of hand basting. It is possible to sew over pins when placed at right angles to the edge of fabric with the pin head at the raw edge, but for best results it is recommended that the pins be removed as you approach the presser foot. Sewing over pins can result in damaged needles.
Place material and threads under presser foot and lower the presser foot. Lower the needle by turning hand wheel by hand to check if the needle will pierce the stitching line you want to sew. You are now ready to begin sewing. Press the speed control. The speed of the machine running is regulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of pressure exerted on the control. Never run machine without material under presser foot.

GUIDING FABRIC

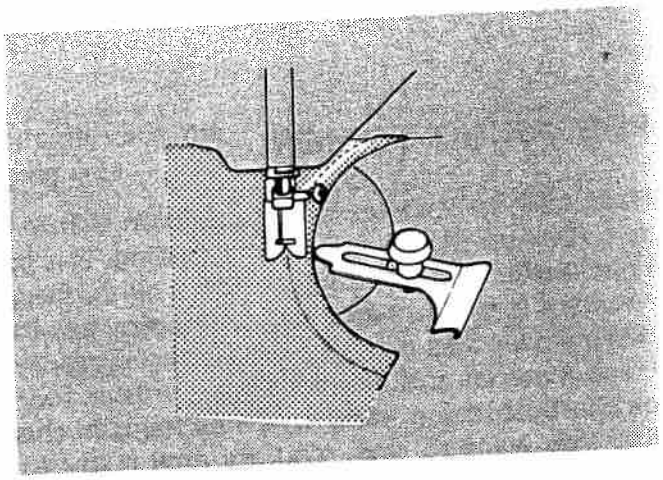
Except blind stitching and pine-leaf stretch hem stitching, also, buttonhole-stitching by buttonholer of models 415 and 426, straight stitch seam and the left line of zigzag stitch column is run over the left end etched scale on needle plate. The scale is etched with every 1/8 inch distance. Let the edge of fabric follow the line selected for the seam, and let your eyes follow the etched line you selected for the seam, not the needle, during sewing. To help your guiding fabric, place cloth guide attachment securing it by the extra thumb screw onto machine bedplate. Cloth guide and extra thumb screw are included in your accessary box.
Do not try to help the feeding by pulling the material as this may deflect the needle and cause it to break.

TURNING CORNERS

To pivot at a corner, leave the needle in the fabric while its upward stroke. Lift the presser foot, turn the fabric, then lower the presser foot and continue sewing.

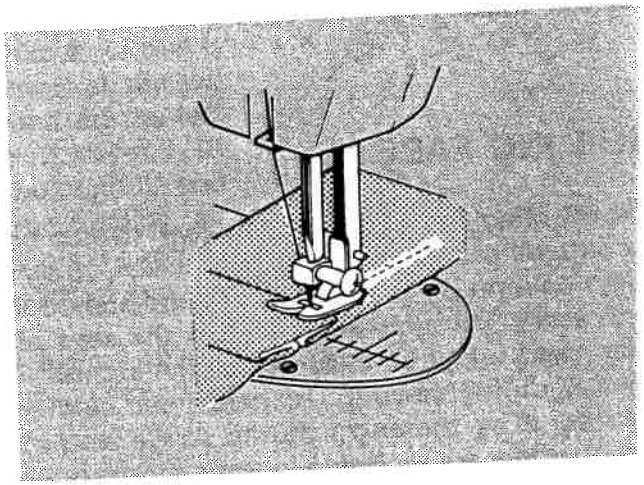
CURVED SEAMS

Use slightly shorter stitch length than that of the rest of the seams. On the part where elasticity is required on the seam, sew by stretch stitch. The cloth guide may be used an angle as shown.



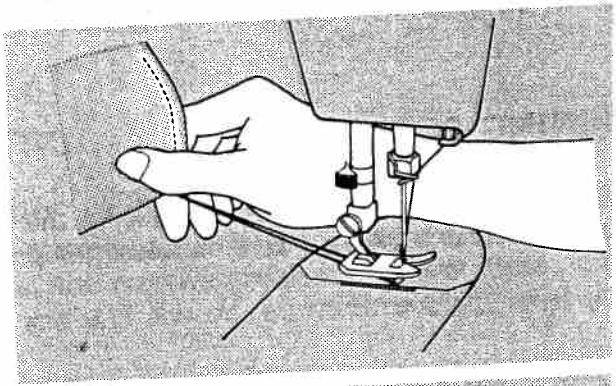
SEWING ACROSS HEAVY SEAMS

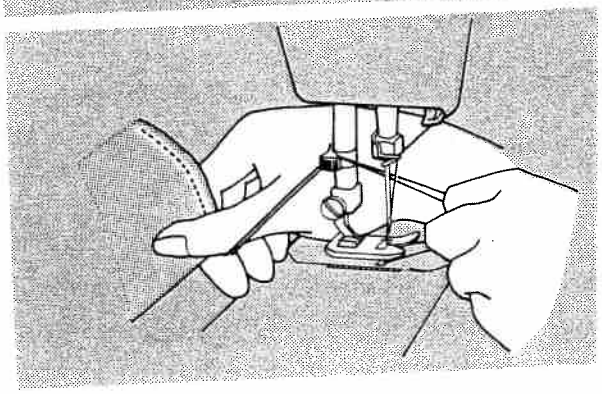
When approaching heavy seam, hold the fabric upward on an angle so that the heavy seam falls under the front curved sled of presser foot.



REMOVING THE WORK

Be sure to stop the machine when the thread take-up lever or needle bar is at the highest position.
Now raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left and pass the threads over the thread cutter.
Pull down slightly, holding thread in both hands, so as not to bend the needle .
Leave the ends of threads under the presser foot.





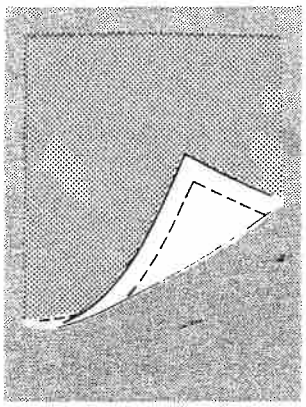
STRAIGHT STITCH:

SEAMS

[Pattern: M or Manual—models 415 & 426]
Length: 2–3
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: Straight Stitch or All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

The normal stitch length for most fabrics is between 2–3 but the length chosen should depend on the fabric and area of usage. Usually, heavier fabrics require longer stitches, and lighter weight fabrics require shorter stitches. For curved seams and bias cut areas use a shorter stitch length. Be sure to set the stitch width control at 0.

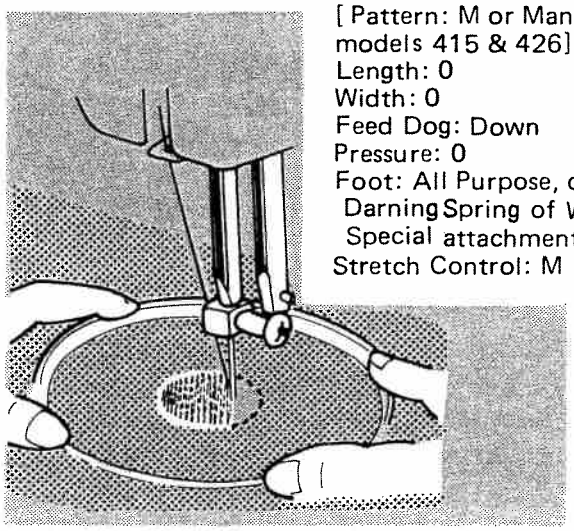
BASTING/TOPSTITCHING



[Pattern: M or Manual—models 415 & 426]
Length: 4–5
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: Straight Stitch
Stretch Control: M

Sewing a seam with a longer stitch is useful for temporary seams prior to fitting. Basting stitches also may be used when gathering in fullness.
Topstitching can be done very effectively with the long straight stitch. For a bolder stitch, two threads of the same type can be threaded through one needle (size 14 or 16). A heavier thread such as bottonhole twist may be used for topstitching, but be sure to use a larger needle (size 16 or 18).

DARNING



[Pattern: M or Manual—models 415 & 426]
Length: 0
Width: 0
Feed Dog: Down
Pressure: 0
Foot: All Purpose, or Darning Spring of White Special attachment
Stretch Control: M

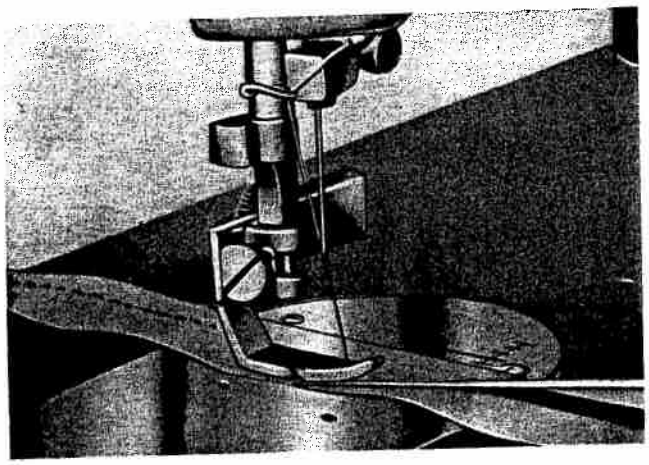
Worn spots or small holes can be darned very easily. Use of an embroidery hoop is optional depending on the fabric. A fine thread is recommended so that the fabric and thread will blend together invisibly. Trim the ragged edges from the area to be darned. Hold the threads to start, then move the fabric slowly backwards and forwards while running the machine very fast to fill the area. More professional results will be attained by moving the fabric in a figure eight pattern while sewing. After filling in the area lengthwise, reweave with crosswise stitches in the same manner.

CORDING/SEWING IN ZIPPER

• INSERT CORDING

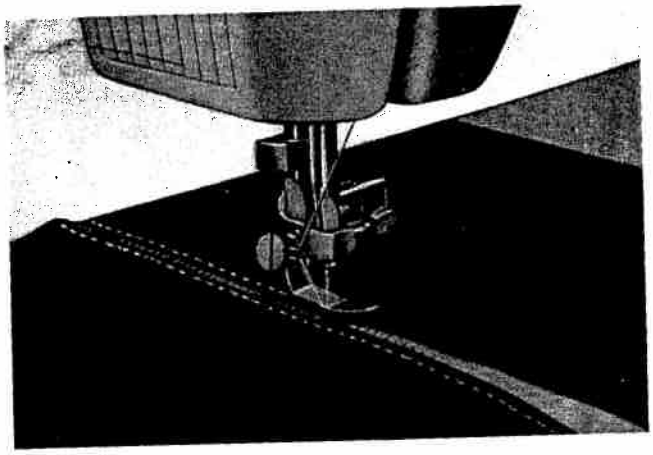
(A) Fold bias strip of fabric over cord. Loosen the adjusting screw on the back of cording/ zipper foot and set the foot to the left of needle.

(B) Sandwich the welting between two layers of fabric with right sides together. Stitch a second time with cording/zipper foot to the right of needle so that the needle stitches close to the cord through all thicknesses.



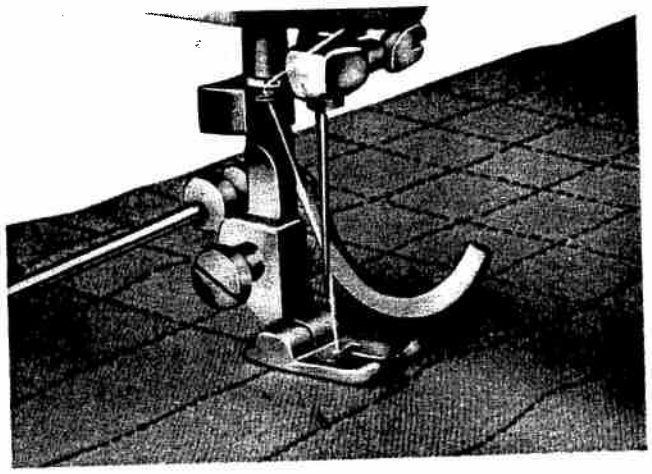
• ZIPPERS

Swing the foot to left or right of the needle as needed so that the foot sews very close to zipper teeth.



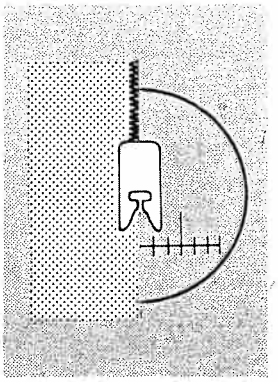
QUILTING

Parallel straight lines are easy to sew with the quilting guide. To attach the guide, loosen thumb screw and slip the U-shaped holder of the guide between presser foot and thumb screw. Tighten the thumb screw securely. Adjust the curved bar to the desired distance from the needle. Sew the first line of stitching as desired, then, for the succeeding rows let the guide follow along the previous stitch line. A straight stitch, zigzag, or any other stitch may be used.



ZIGZAG STITCH:

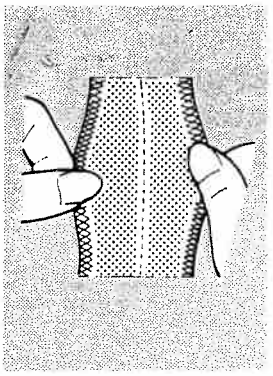
OVERCASTING



[Pattern: M or Manual-
models 415 and 426]
Length: 1–3
Width: 3–4
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

Place the edge of the material underneath the opening of the sewing foot and guide raw edge along the center slot of the foot allowing stitch to form half on and half off the fabric.
The multiple stitch zigzag is a wiser choice on Model 426 for most fabrics. See page 30.

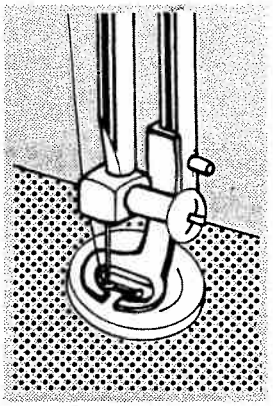
SEAMING KNITS



[Pattern: M or Manual-
models 415 and 426]
Length: 1
Width: 1–3
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

The narrow zigzag can be used in seams of firm knits for added strength. After sewing, open seam and press flat. Tiny zigzag stitches can hardly be seen and the seam will give when stretched.

SEWING ON BOTTONS

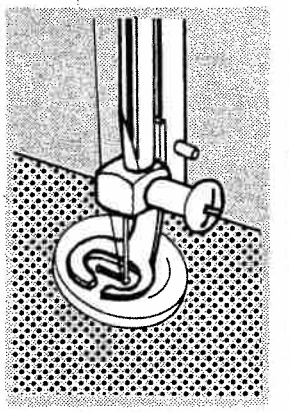


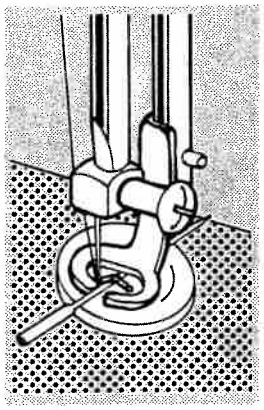
[Pattern: M or Manual-
models 415 and 426]
Length: 0
Width: 2–4
Feed Dog: Down
Pressure: Full
Foot: Button Foot
Stretch Control: M

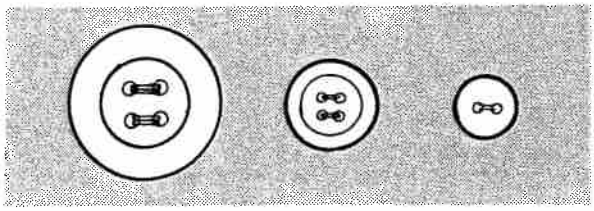
Place the button so its left hole comes directly under the needle of its left zigzag swing then gently lower the button foot. Take a stitch into the hole.
Raise the needle from the left hole, and move zigzag width control to the right until the needle comes down exactly over the right hole in the button.

Note: Be sure the needle clears the holes of the button by moving the wheel by hand before running the machine fast.

Usually 6 to 8 stitches are adequate for securing a button in place. Stop with the needle in the left hole. To lock the threads, set the stitch width at 0, and take a few stitches in the left hand hole.

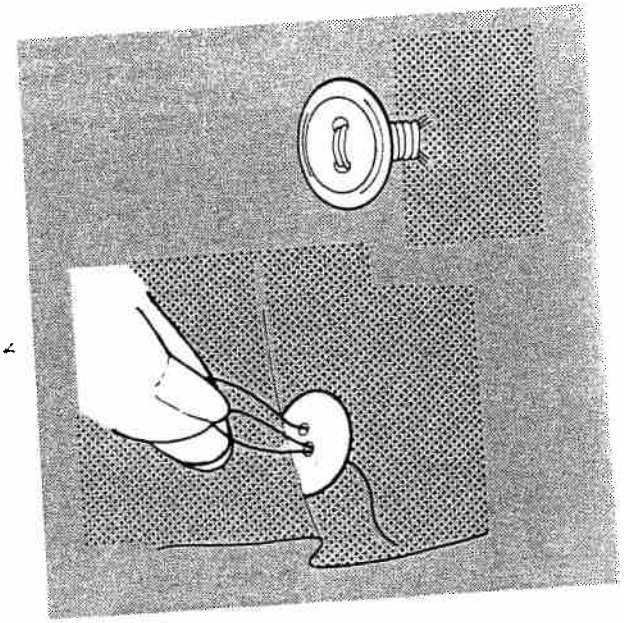






SEWING ON BUTTON WITH A THREAD SHANK

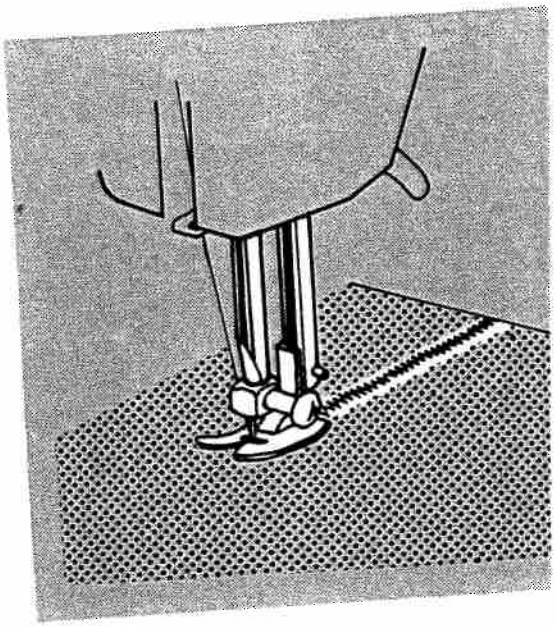
Buttons sewn on coats or jackets should have a thread shank to make them stand away from the fabric. To form a thread shank, sew over a pin or rounded toothpick.
After stitching the button to the fabric, remove work from under the presser foot leaving threads about six inches from fabric. Remove pin or toothpick. Pull the threads to back of button and form a shank between button and fabric by winding threads tightly around the attaching stitches. Pull threads to back of the fabric and tie thread ends securely.



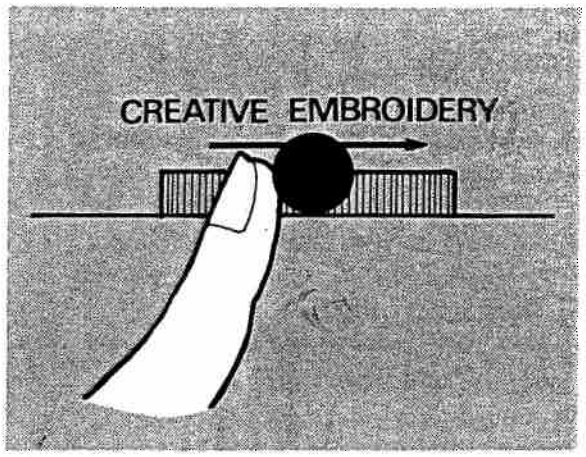
SATIN STITCHING

This is useful for decoration such as tapering, manual designed embroidery, monogramming and applique.
The seam stitch, which is really just a very close zigzag stitch, is obtained by setting the stitch length as near to "0" as possible without stopping the feeding action or at the red bar marked "buttonhole". The setting will vary for different fabrics. It may be desirable to loosen the upper tension slightly to cause the threads to lock underneath in order to make the top surface look especially smooth. For lightweight fabrics, place a paper underneath the fabric for best results.

[Pattern: M or Manual–models 415 and 426]
Length: ¼ or "Buttonhole"
Width: 1–4
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M



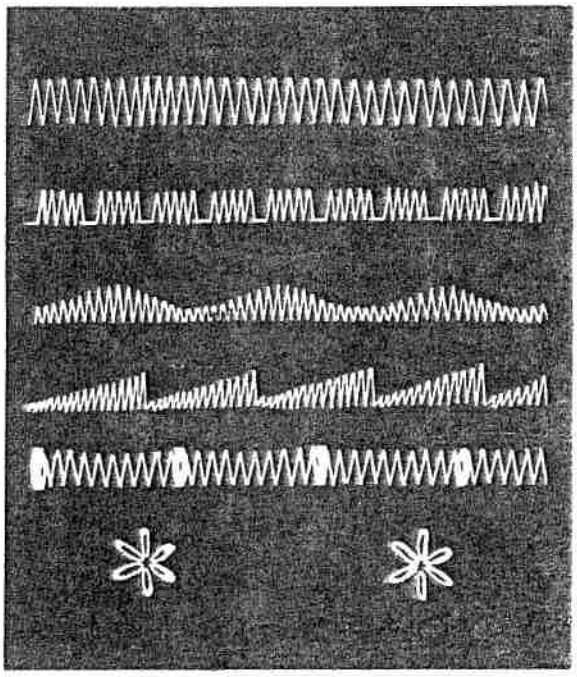
TAPERING/CREATIVE EMBROIDERY



Tapering is done by gradually increasing and decreasing the stitch width by moving creative embroidery control while sewing. By this method, tapered monograms and other interesting designs can be created. For tapered monogram run the machine fast while sliding the creative embroidery control slowly from left to right and from right to left.
First, learn this stroke by letting the fabric guide straight. Then, learn to pivot the fabric as you are tapering by holding the fabric at one point. Various strokes can be combined to form letters and designs. Variegated thread can give attractive results.

[Pattern: M or Manual–models 415 and 426]
Length: Near 0
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

MANUAL EMBROIDERY DESIGNS



Different designs can be made by sliding the creative embroidery control between left and right. By running the machine at a constant speed and sliding the creative embroidery control in a definite rhythum, various designs can be created.

[Pattern: M or Manual- models 415 and 426]
Length: near 0
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

FREEHAND MONOGRAMMING

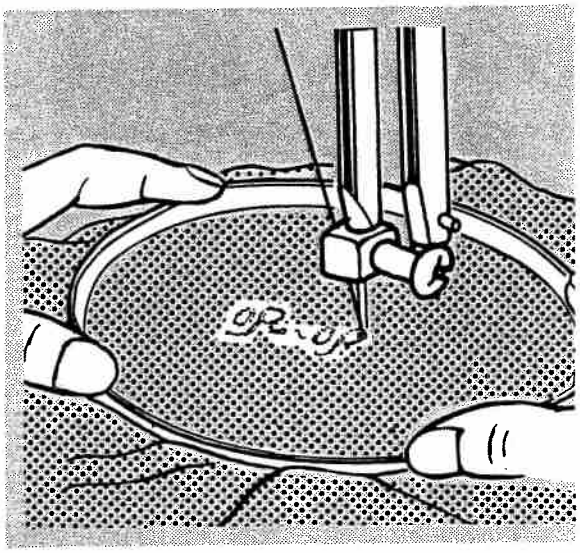
[Pattern: M or Manual – models 415 and 426]
Length: 0
Width: 1–4
Feed Dog: Down
Pressure: 0
Foot: All Purpose or Darning Spring of White special attachment
Stretch Control: M

For giving garments and linens a personalized touch, first transfer the design to the right side of the fabric. An embroidery hoop is recommended especially for soft fabrics and toweling.

In order to monogram, you must move the fabric slowly and run the machine rapidly. Monogramming is like writing by moving the paper under a stationary pen. Guide the fabric slowly so that the zigzag falls close together like a satin stitch, but be careful that the stitches do not pile up. When guiding from side to side, move fabric slightly faster to avoid a heavy area.

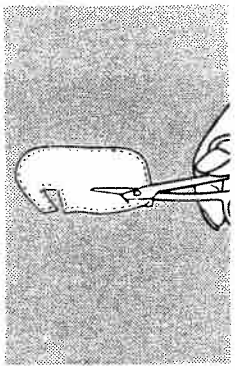
Practice by forming loops. Once this is accomplished any letter is easy.

Sometimes the use of paper or non-woven interfacing under the fabric may make guiding the fabric easier. The paper or interfacing may be torn or cut away at the completion of the monogram. When monogramming towels, plastic film placed on the top will help cover loops and make the monogram smooth. Pull or cut away remaining plastic film when finished.

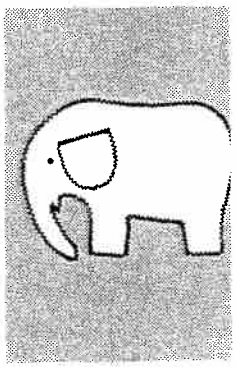


APPLIQUE/PATCHING

Step 1
[Pattern: M or Manual- models 415 and 426]
Length: 1
Width: 0–1
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M



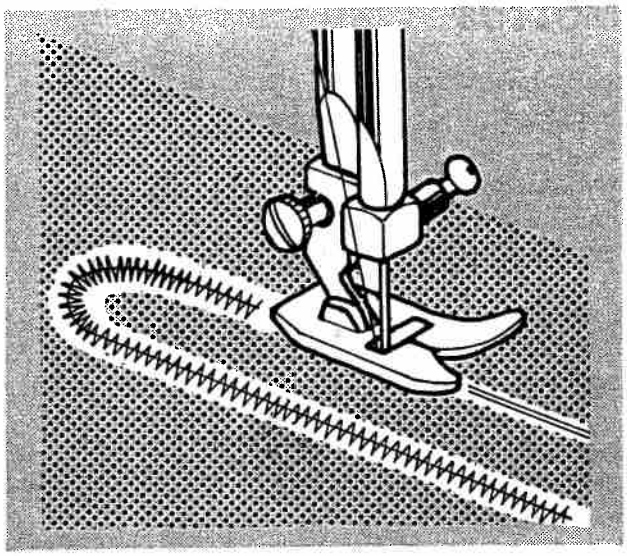
Step 2
[Pattern: M or Manual models 415 and 426]
Length: ¼–½
Width: 2–4
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M



Applying decorative shapes of fabric scraps to household articles and clothing is a very interesting way of trimming an otherwise plain article. First, trace the design on fabric to be appliqued, or patched then pin or baste it securely in place on garment. With a small straight stitch or narrow zigzag, sew around the transferred design or patch.

After excess fabric is trimmed away, sew around the applique or patch with a satin stitch or short length zigzag stitch. For a smooth curve, stop frequently at the inside edge of the curve to pivot the fabric slightly. Corners look much better when the point is stitched by pivoting rather than just turned.

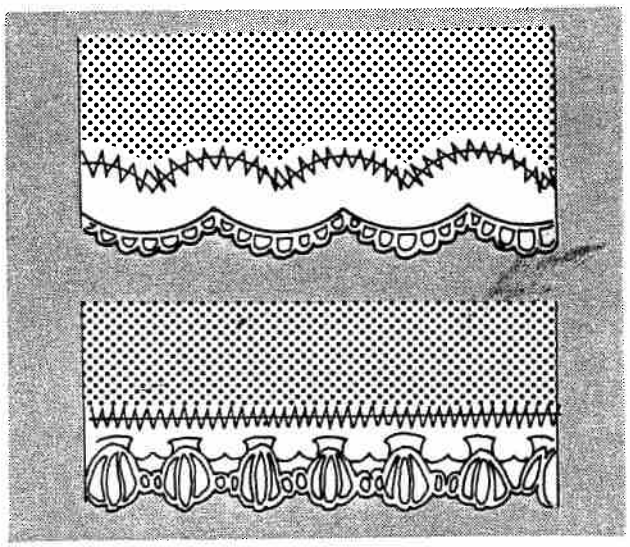
As with all decorative stitches, paper may be used to give more body to the fabric when stitching and can be torn away when the applique is completed.



GATHERING OVER A CORD

Ordinary gathering with a basting stitch often breaks while pulling in fullness. A small zigzag across a cord such as crochet thread or carpet thread, gives a much stronger cord for gathering fullness into fabrics. Once the gathers have been stitched in place, the cord can be pulled out in order to eliminate bulk.

[Pattern: M or Manual-models 415 and 426]
Length: 2
Width: 2
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

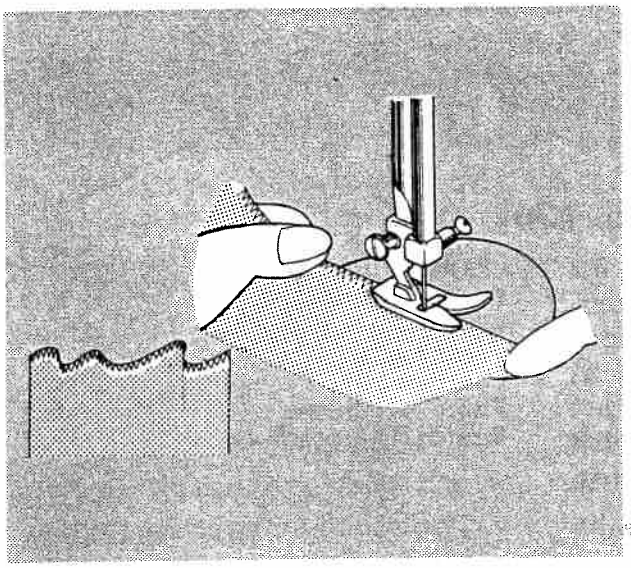


LACE APPLICATION

Attaching laces or trims adds a special touch to lingerie, dresses, or linens. Pin or baste lace in place easing or mitering corners where neccessary.

A straight edged lace or braid has a convenient line to follow when sewing. When using a scalloped edged lace follow the design of the lace for an almost invisible application.

[Pattern: M or Manual- models 415 and 426]
Length: ½—1
Width: 1—2
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M



FLUTTER HEM

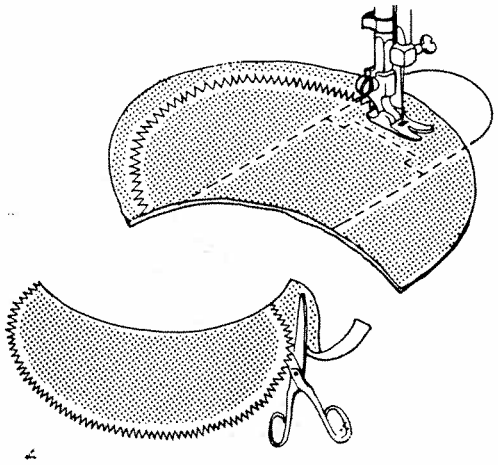
An unusual way of hemming of finishing edges of tricot or soft knits is by a flutter edge. Hemming in this manner is just like overcasting an edge, but the fabric is stretched in back and in front of the needle as you sew. For best results, pull the fabric equally, making sure the needle goes over the edge. When you stop to reposition your hands, keep the needle in the fabric.

[Pattern: M or Manual-.models 415 and 426]
Length: ¼—½
Width: 4
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

SEWING TIPS

When a dainty hair line finish is particularly desirable for the inside seams of sheer collars, facings, and yokes, seam allowance that would ordinarily show through is eliminated by following the seam outline with a narrow zigzag stitch. Trim seam allowance close to line of stitching. Turn and press.

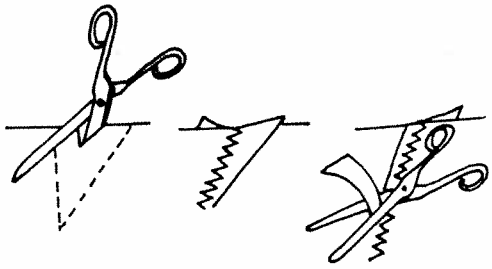
[Pattern: Manual or M—models 415 & 426]
Length: ½—1
Width: ½—1
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

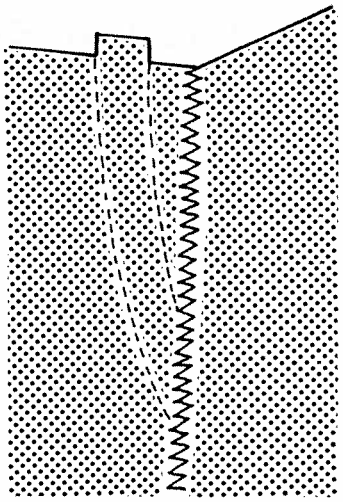


SHAPING DARTS IN INTERFACINGS

Cut interfacing down center between dart lines. Overlap cut edges, matching dart lines. Zigzag stitch along marking line from point to wide end of dart. Trim both raw edges close to stitching.

[Pattern: Manual or M-models 415 & 426]
Length: ½—1
Width: ½—1
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M

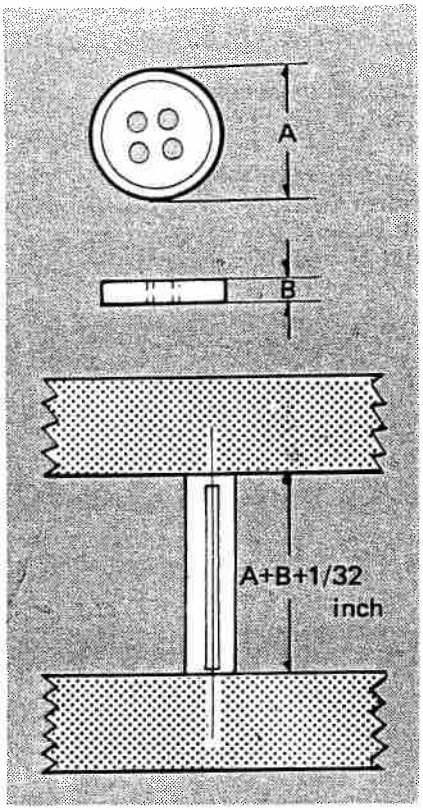


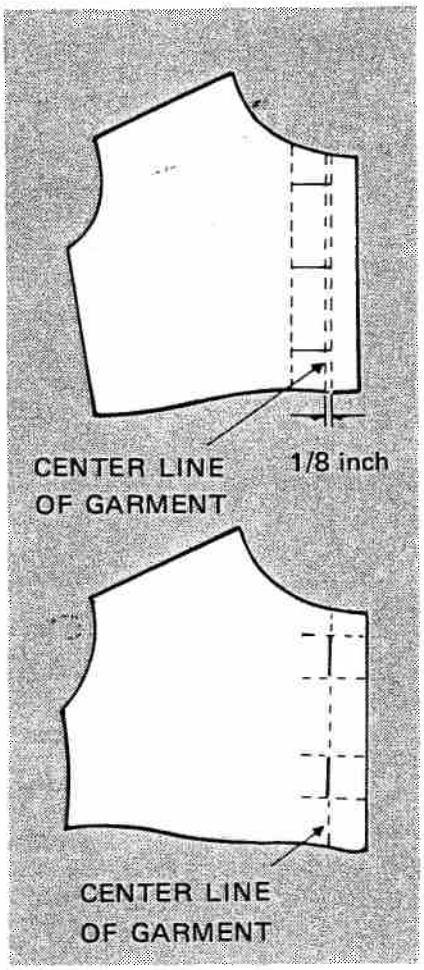


MULTIPLE ZIGZAG STITCH [MODEL 426]

The multiple zigzag stitch can be used for hundreds of various kinds of sewing applications, such as replacing worn blanket bindings for both a decorative and durable finish, overcasting an edge to prevent fraying, applying elastic waist bands to skirts and dresses, sewing a zigzag stitch on soft or sheer material preventing puckering, etc.
Just sew like ordinary zigzag stitching.

[Pattern:
Stitch Length: 4—5
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M





BUTTONHOLES

Various fabrics require various methods of sewing buttonholes. Four different methods are given below, with suggested uses. If you are in doubt as to which method is best for your fabric, test the methods in question and choose the best according to the finished appearance.

PREPARATION

For the best results, a good quality mercerized cotton thread should be used. Polyester threads often result in puckered or heavy unattractive buttonholes. The finer your fabric is, the finer your cotton thread should be.
An interfacing should be used under the buttonholes to give body, to strengthen, and to help them withstand wear.

To establish the correct length of the buttonhole, add the length of the button (A), plus the thickness of the button (B), plus 1/32 inch for the bartacks. The length may be marked on the garment with a basting stitch, tailor's chalk, or an invisible cellophane tape, as shown. Horizontal buttonholes should extend 1/8 inch beyond the centerline of the garment. Vertical buttonholes are placed so that the cutting space of the buttonhole is directly on the center line.

Always make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of the garment fabric before making any buttonholes on your garment. On your test sample, duplicate the thicknesses found in the garment and be sure to include the interfacing. The test sample should help determine the length needed for the button to pass through the hole easily, as well as the stitch length needed for the particular fabric. As with the satin stitch, the stitches should be close together, but not so close that they pile up. Be sure to use the buttonhole foot.

BUILT-IN BUTTONHOLE

[MODELS 415 & 426]

Pattern: M or manual
Length: Buttonhole
Width: 1—2—3—4
Feed Dog: High-Down
Pressure: Full
Foot: Buttonhole Foot
Stretch Stitch: M

This buttonhole eliminates the need for pivoting the fabric. It is used most often on light and medium woven fabrics.

1. Set the stitch width control for the red square marked (1) buttonhole position. Lower needle into the mark at the top left end of buttonhole Lower presser foot and sew on the left edge of buttonhole until you reach the bottom end of buttonhole.

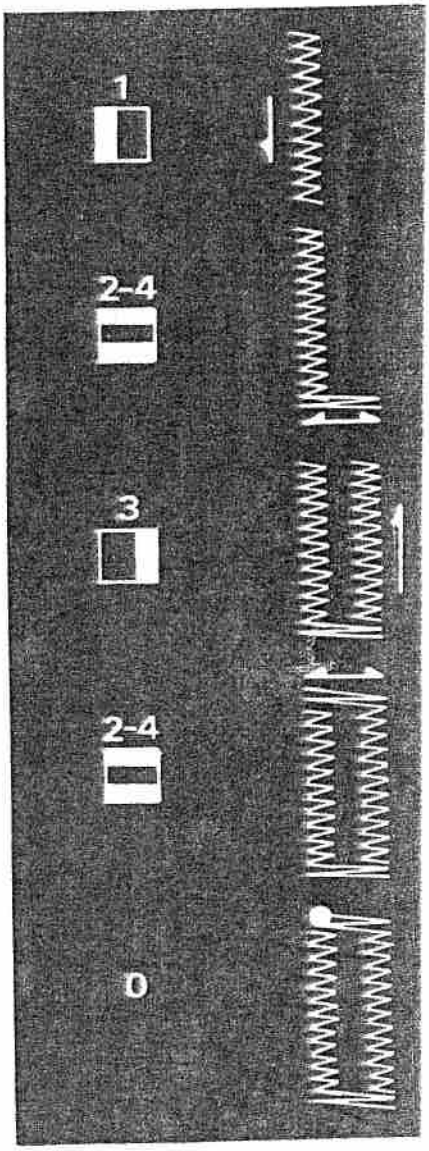
2. Stitch width control to the (2—4) position take a few stitch to bartack the bottom end of buttonhole.

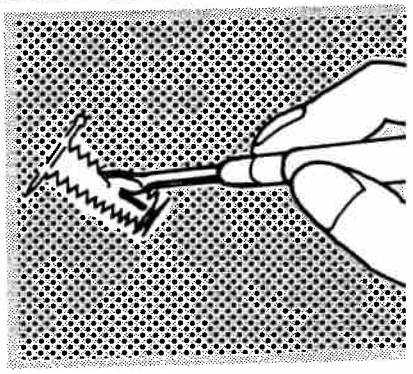
3. With the needle up, turn the stitch width control to the (3) position. Sew on the right edge of buttonhole. At this position the machine is feeding in reverse.

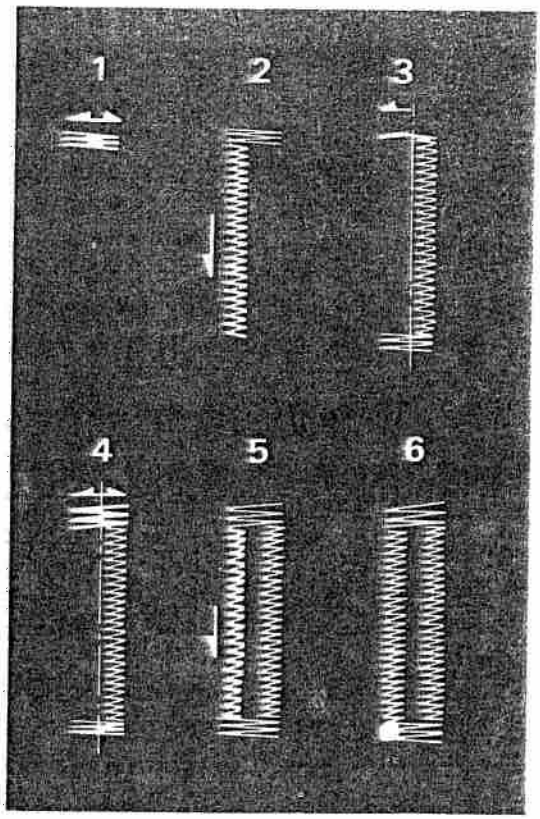
4. With the needle out of the cloth, turn again to the (2—4) position and complete the buttonhole by bartacking on the top edge of buttonhole.

5. To lock the stitches, make sure the needle is out of the fabric and set width at 0 and feed dog height down. Then take a few stitches.

6. To prevent cutting through the bartack insert a straight pin through the bartack. Cut buttonhole open.



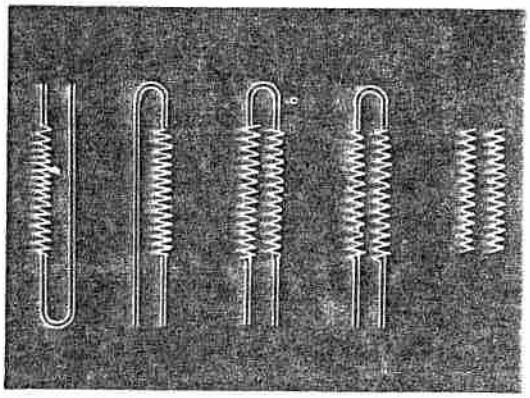




[Pattern: M or Manual- Models 415 and 426]
Length: Buttonhole
Width: 2—0
Feed Dog: Down-High-Down-High-Down
Pressure: Full
Foot: Buttonhole Foot
Stretch Control: M

TURN-ROUND BUTTONHOLE

1. Place material under presser foot to sew the top or low end of marked buttonhole. Turn feed dog height control to DOWN, hold creative embroidery control at its right end position, take few stitches to bartack the end of marked buttonhole.
2. Turn feed dog height to HIGH, release creative embroidery lever, set stitch width control at 2, then, sew down the left edge of marked buttonhole and finish stitching with needle in fabric at the right side of stitches. Set feed dog at DOWN.
3. Lift presser foot and pivot the fabric around, then lower presser foot and take one stitch to left turning hand wheel by hand.
4. Pushing creative embroidery control to right, take few stitches to bartack another end of marked buttonhole.
5. Up feed dog to HIGH and sew down another edge of marked buttonhole.
6. Lock thread by stitching a few stitches at 0 width and DOWN feed dog height. Cut center open space of buttonhole carefully not to cut into the stitches, as illustrated previously.



[Pattern: M or Manual-models 415 and 426]
Length: Buttonhole
Width: 2—0
Feed Dog: Down-High-Down-High-Down
Pressure: Full
Foot: Buttonhole Foot
Stretch Control: M

CORDED BUTTONHOLE

Cording gives a reinforced raised buttonhole. It is excellent for use on bulky, woven fabric, or knits in which the stitching often gets buried and makes cutting difficult. On knits, a corded buttonhole will help keep the fabric from stretching out of shape.

Choose a heavy cotton crochet thread or buttonhole twist to use for the cording. Proceed as for the turn-around buttonhole having cord the under the presser foot in such a way that the zigzag stitch covers the cord.

At the completion of the buttonhole snip the excess cord close to the bartack on woven fabrics. For knitted garments, always pull the cords to the wrong side by using a darning needle or needle threader, and knot the cord ends before clipping.

BLIND HEM STITCH [MODELS 415 & 426)

The blind hem stitch provides a durable hem finish that is almost invisible on garments, drapes, and curtains. It is done easily with straight or slightly curved hems. With a little practice it will be a very quick and easy hem application and the hem will never need repairing.

Procedure:

(1)Prepare raw edge of hem in desired manner, such as overcast, 1/4 inch stitched under pinked, hem tape, or just plain. (Step 1)

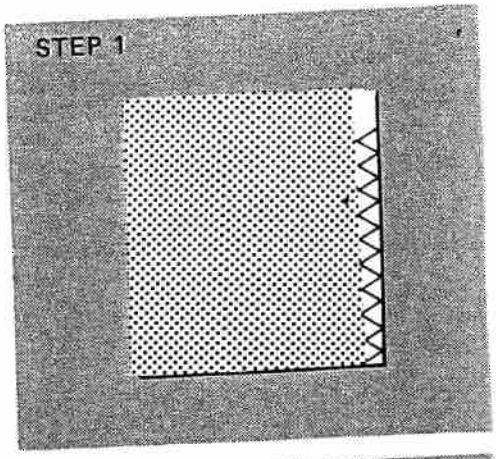
(2)Fold hem up desired length. Baste or pin 1/2 inch from upper edge. Press in place. (Step 2)

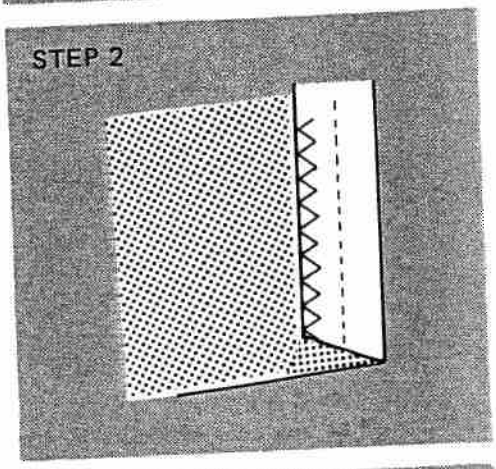
(3)Fold hem back toward right side of fabric leaving about 1/4 inch extended. (Step 3)

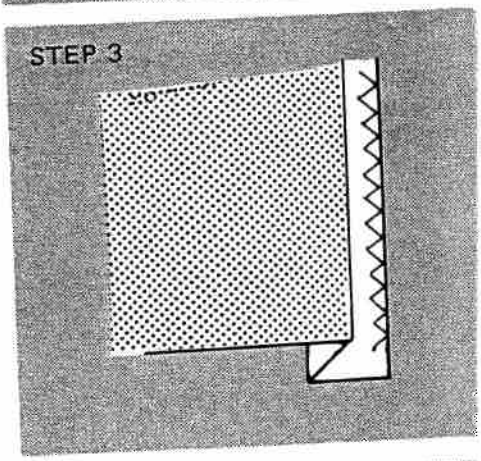
(4)Guide the fold of the fabric into the center cut of the presser foot so that the zigzag bite of the stitch comes just slightly to the left of the center cut of the presser foot. The straight stiches should be formed on the single thickness of fabric, and the zigzag bite should catch just barely into the fold of the fabric at the left.

(5)When stitching is completed, remove fabric from machine and turn to right side. Press completed hem.

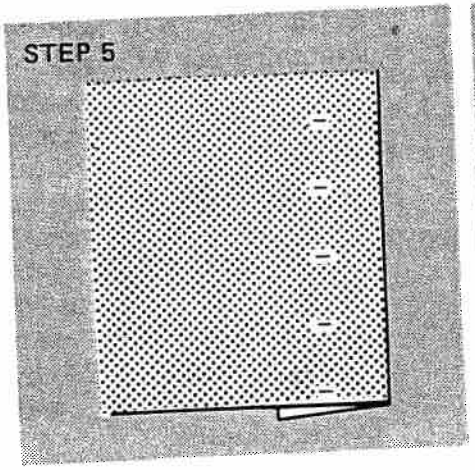
When hemming an A-line skirt, place a machine basting stitch along the raw edge of the hem. At an ironing board, fold up the hem, matching the seams. Ease in the excess fabric by pulling on basting thread. Press with steam, then apply hem tape. Baste or pin hem 1/2" from taped edge, then continue into step 3.

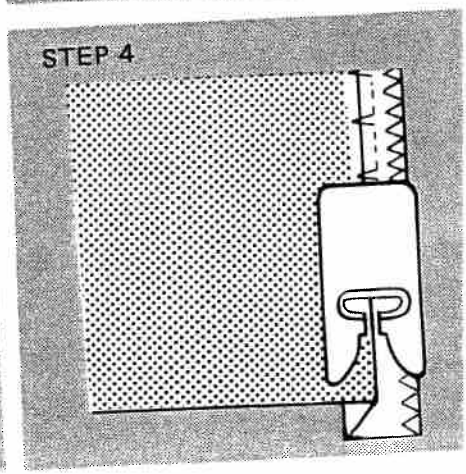






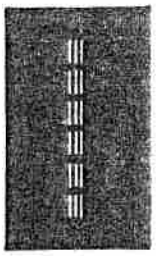
Pattern: Blind Stitch or
Length: 2
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: M





STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCH:

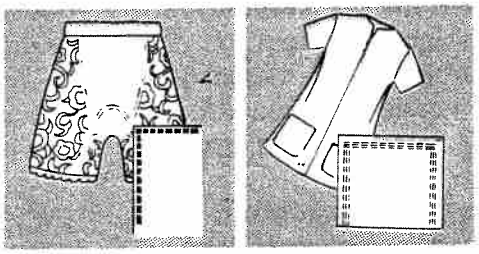
This stitch may be used on knits and wovens in areas of stress as a reinforcement stitch. It is excellent for curved seams such as armholes and crotch seams. For active wear such as ski pants and girdle fabrics which endure a lot of stress in bending and stretching, this stitch may be used for seaming throughout the garment.
CAUTION – It is difficult to remove this stitch from fabric. Pre-fit garment before using this stitch.



[Pattern: Manual or M –models 415 & 416]
Length: 5
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: S

• TOPSTITCHING

Because this stitch is heavier than an ordinary straight stitch, it is ideal for top-stitching, particularly on knits.



ULTRA-STRETCH STITCH:

The Ultra-Stretch Stitches are excellent for stretch fabrics such as lingerie, sweater knits, bathing suit knits, and cotton knits. It has the greatest strength and elasticity of all.

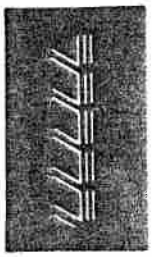
• RICK-RACK STRETCH

This is most common utility ultrastretch of a triple back-and-forth zigzag stitches with more elasticity than regular zigzag.

Pattern: Manual or M -models 415 & 426]
Length: 5
Width: 2–4
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All purpose
Stretch Control: S

• PINE-LEAF STRETCH [MODELS 415 & 426]

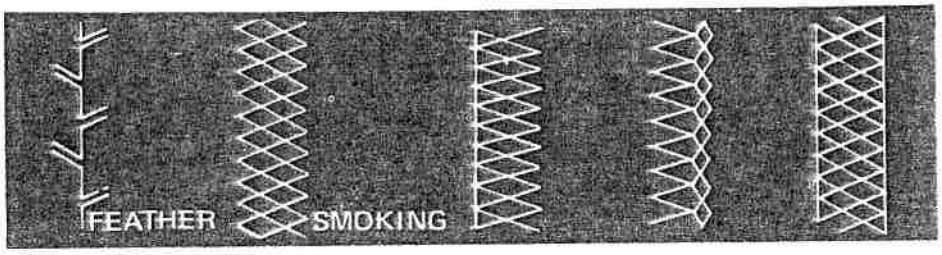
This is the combined stitch of straight stretch and single sideward stitches, useful for hemming on most knits and stretchy fabrics.



Pattern: Blind stitch or
Length: 5
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full–Half
Foot: All purpose
Stretch Control: S

• SPECIAL ULTRA-STRETCHES [MODEL 426]

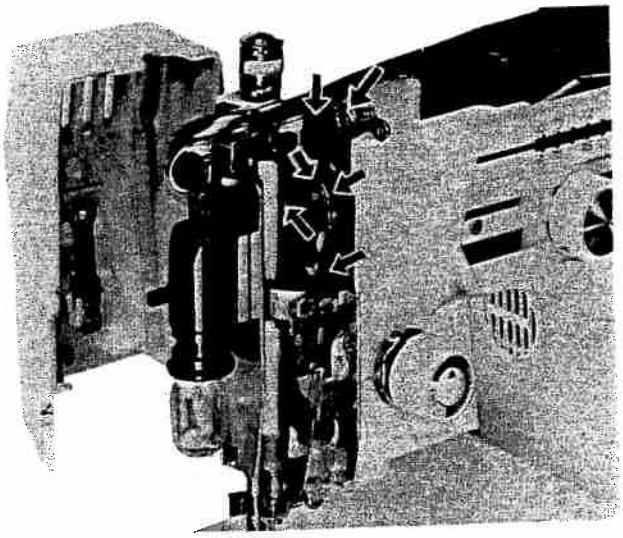
These are very useful ultra-stretch stitches called smocking, digger, Feather, etc, as shown on pattern window, for various purpose.

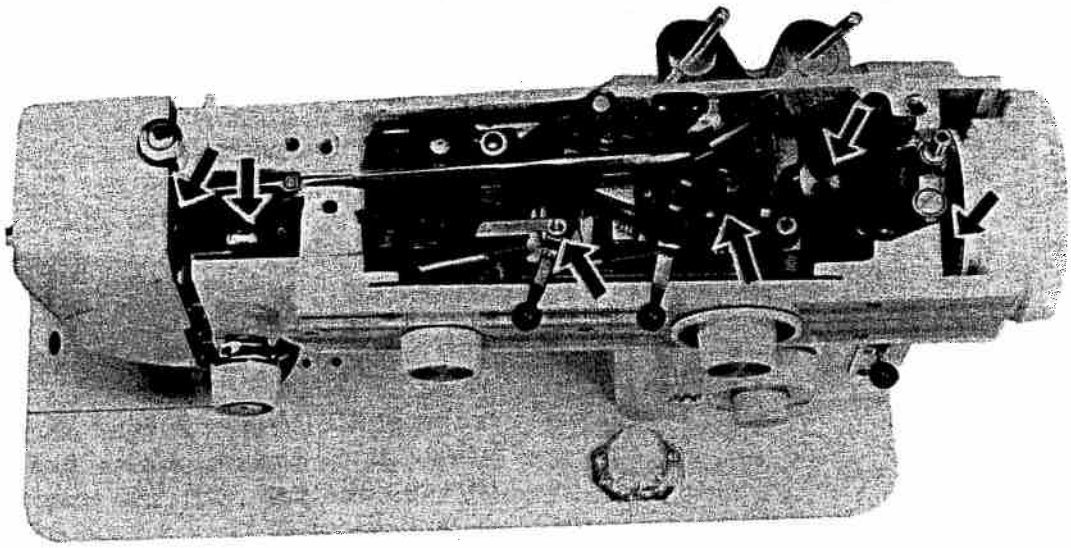


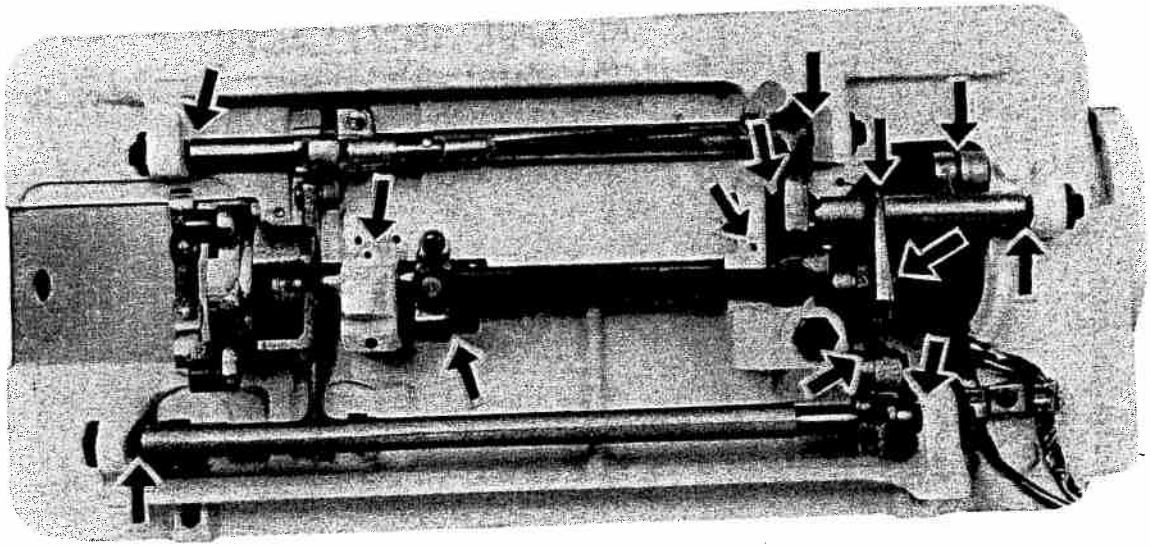
Pattern: Other than above
Length: 5
Width: 0
Feed Dog: High
Pressure: Full
Foot: All Purpose
Stretch Control: S

OILING MACHINE

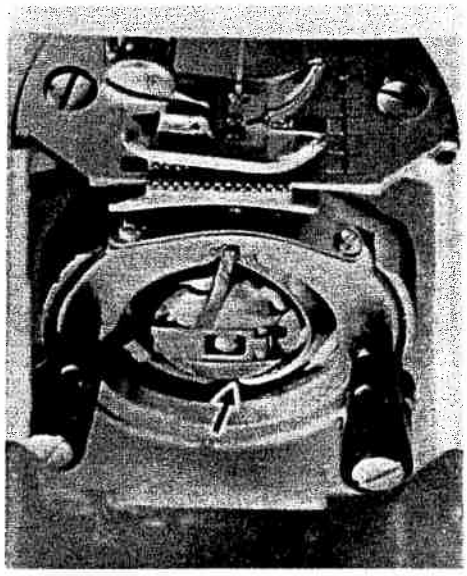
Use only a good sewing machine oil, do not use any common household oils.
Your machine should be oiled occasionally to keep it operating smoothly. How often depends on the amount of sewing you do.
Once a year oil your machine thoroughly as indicated by the arrows on illustrations.
Avoid over oiling.







CLEANING AND OILING THE SHUTTLE



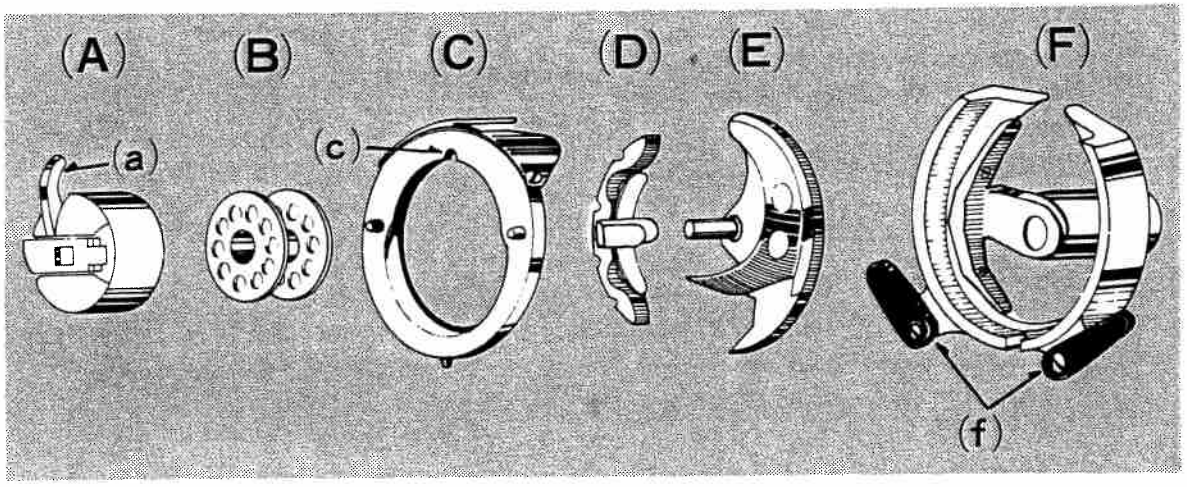
The stitch forming mechanism occasionally becomes clogged with loose threads and lint. This will interfere with the efficient operation of the machine. Cleaning and removal of the lint will safeguard the performance.

To remove the shuttle assembly, proceed as follows:

1. Turn hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position. Tilt head back on its hinges.
2. Remove bobbin case (A).
3. Turn the two shuttle race cover clamps (f) outward and remove the shuttle race cover (C) and the shuttle body (E) and the lint cleaner (D).
4. Clean the shuttle race, the shuttle, and shuttle race cover by removing all threads, lint, etc.

When the cleaning has been completed, proceed as follows to replace the shuttle assembly:

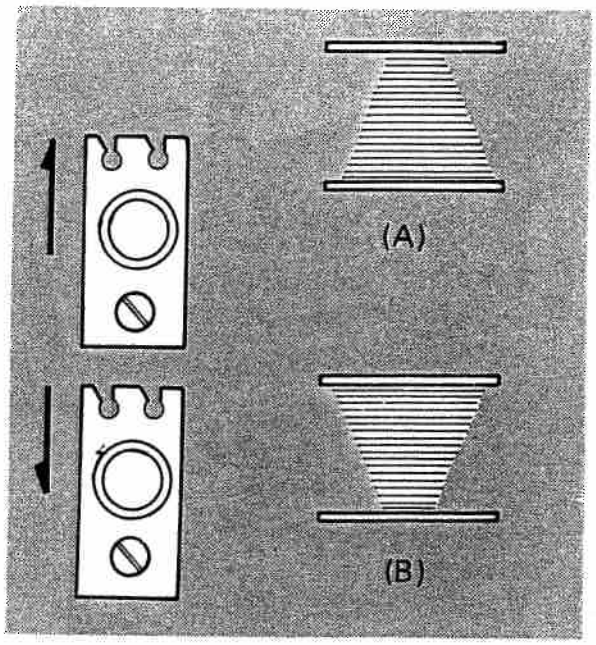
1. Turn hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position.
2. Place lint cleaner (D) to shuttle driver and shuttle body (E) in race (F) against shuttle driver and adjust into position.
3. Replace shuttle race cover (C), fitting pin at lower edge into notch, and lock into position with shuttle race cover clamps, (f), making certain the clamps have been snapped securely into position.
4. Put bobbin (B) into bobbin case (A).
5. Put the bobbin case into the shuttle, fitting tongue (a) into notch (c) of race cover (C).



ADJUSTING BOBBIN WINDER

It may be sometime required to adjust the level of rear top thread guide to conform with the level of bobbin winder, especially, when thread winds unevenly on bobbin.

If the thread winds unevenly on bobbin as shown (A), loosen set screw of rear top thread guide and move the thread guide up slightly. If the thread winds as shown (B), move the thread guide down slightly.



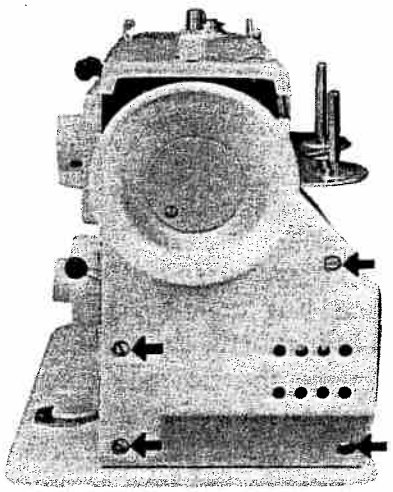
ADJUSTING AND CHANGING MOTOR BELT

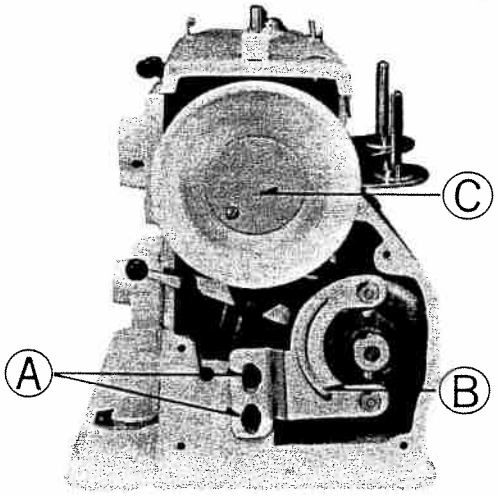
Following are the instructions for adjusting and changing the motor belt:

(1) Remove four screws holding rear cover by tipping it out at the bottom and pivoting around the hand wheel away from the front of the machine.

(2) To adjust motor belt, loosen screws (A) and move bracket B up to loosen belt and down to tighten.

(3) To remove motor belt:
- Remove top cover.
- Loosen clutch (C).
- Loosen screws (A) and move bracket (B) to its highest position.
- Slip belt off motor pulley and then over hand wheel.
- Replace motor belt by slipping it over hand wheel and then over motor pulley.
- Adjust as noted under No. 2.





PROBLEM AND REMEDIES

Trouble	Probable Cause	Remedies
If Machine Binds	Thread or lint in race-way.	Clean and oil machine the shuttle area. (See page 39.)
Skipping Stitches	Bent needle. Needle placed incor-rectly in clamp. Too fine a needle for thread being used. Too stretchy fabric.	Replace to new needle. (See page 10.) Place needle correctly. (See page 10.) Replace needle or thread to conform each other. (See page 9.) Underlay a paper beneath fabric, or use Ball Point needle
Irregular Stitches	Upper thread tension too loose. Improper threading. Bobbin not wound evenly.	Tighten upper tension. See threading instruction, page 13. Adjust bobbin winder. (See page 40)
Uneven Stitches	Pulling or holding material. Not enough tension on upper thread. Poor quality thread. Needle too fine for thread being used.	Avoid pulling or holding material, just guide it. Increase tension. Try different thread. See needle and thread chart, page 9.
Upper Thread Breaking	Improperly threaded. Too much tension. Starting with take-up in incorrect position. Improper setting of needle. Bent or eye of needle too sharp. Bent or blunt needle.	Refer to threading instructions, see page 13, and rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. (See page 18.) Always start sewing with take-up lever in highest position. Refer to needle setting instruction, see page 10. Try a new needle. Discard all blunt or bent needles and replace with new.
Material Puckering	Tensions too tight. Dull needle. Stitch length too long.	See tension adjustment, page 18. Change needle. Reduce stitch length.
Machine noisy & material will not feed in stretch stitching.	Stitch length control is set at other than Number 5.	Set stitch length control at Number 5
Improper feeding	Lint in feed dog.	Remove needle plate and clean lint from feed dog.

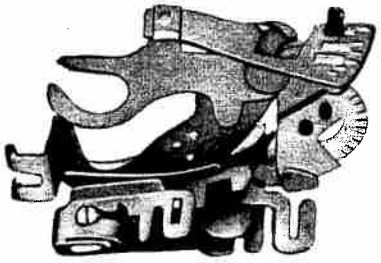
In addition to the basic set of accessories equipped on your machine, followings are additional time-saving attachments specially designed for your machine. They are available at modest cost from your dealer. If your dealer cannot supply you with these items, ask him to order them for you by part number. Then you will be assured of receiving the genuine part designed for best performance with your machine. If a sewing machine dealer is not available, mail your inquiry direct to:

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 11750 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44111

or,

WHITE CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES, LTD., 1470 Birchmount Rd, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada.

RUFFLER

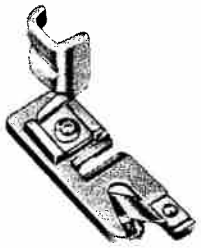


PART #1403

DARNING SPRING

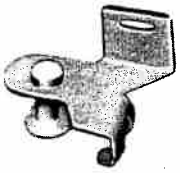
PART #4990

NARROW HEMMER



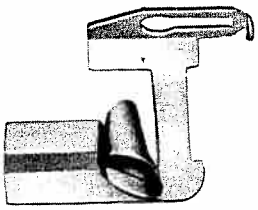
PART #76316

ATTACHMENT FOOT



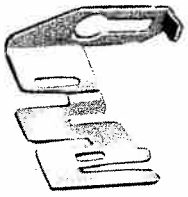
PART #82528

BINDER



PART #74159

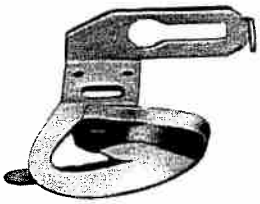
EDGE-STITCHER



PART #76554

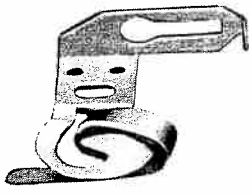
HEMMERS:

7/8"HEM



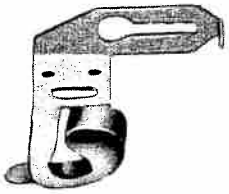
PART #76553

5/8"HEM



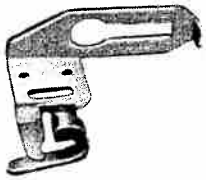
PART #76552

3/8"HEM

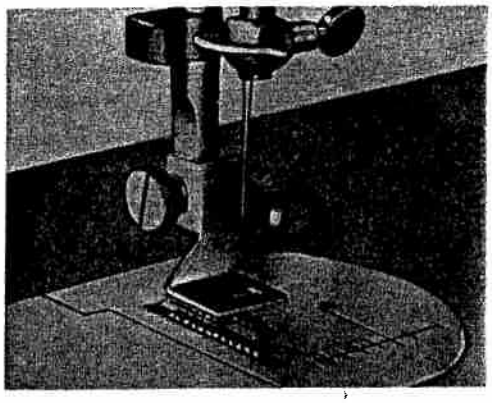


PART #76551

1/4"HEM

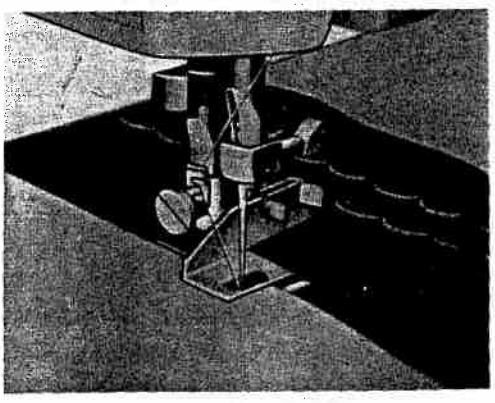


PART #76550



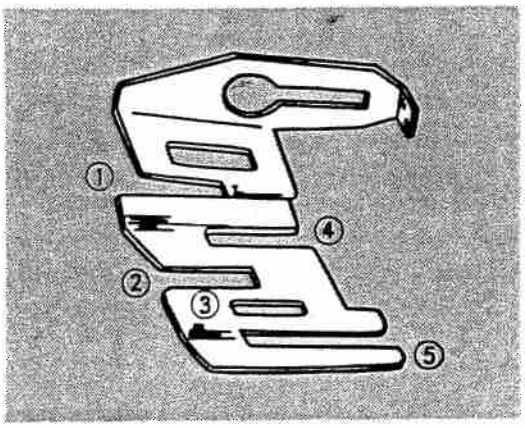
ATTACHMENT FOOT

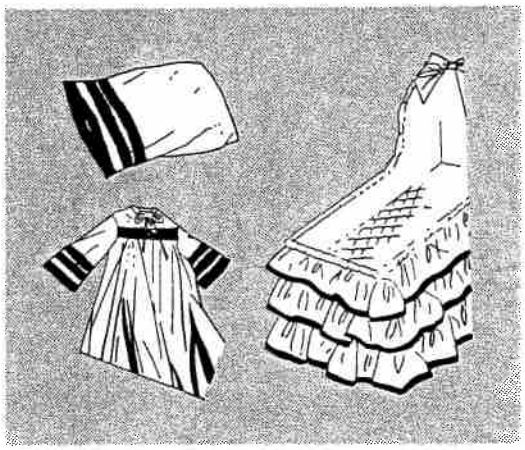
In order to attach binder, edgestitcher and the hemmers, it is necessary to remove the presser foot and replace it with the attachment foot.
Mount binder, edgestitcher or hemmers by sliding the attachment to the left as far as possible and tightening the screw.
The mounting slot enables you to sew as close to or as far away from the edge as desired. Just move the attachment to the correct position before tightening the mounting screw.

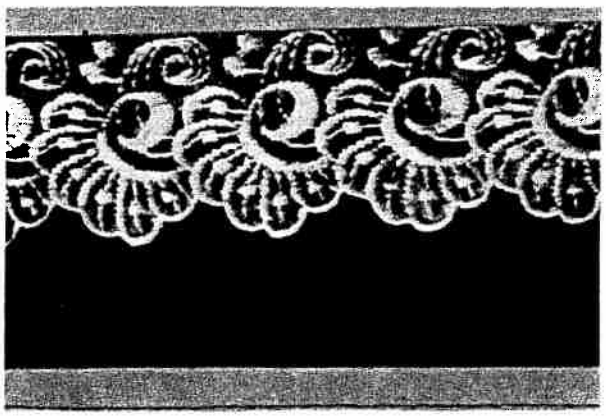


EDGESTITCHER

The edgestitcher is used in making dainty lace insertions, edgings and piping.
The slots in the edgestitcher serve as guides in sewing together various pieces of material. If you want to sew lace, lace and embroidery, or lace and tucked strips together, place the piece of material that will be on top in slot 1 and the lower fabric in slot 4. For instance, if you are sewing lace edging to a finished edge of fabric, place the fabric in slot 1 and the lace in slot 4.
Be sure to draw the lace and material under the needle and back of the edgestitcher so that the feed will carry it backward as you stitch. Hold the fabric in the left hand and the lace in the right, being sure the fabric overlaps the lace slightly.
Rick-rack-stretch can be sewn to the edge of the material in the same manner.
To trim with wide piping place the fabric in slot 4, and the fold of the piping to the left in solt 3, for a narrow piping place fabric in slot 2 and the folded edge of the piping to the right in slot 3.
Slot 5 may be used as a guide in stitching a French seam.





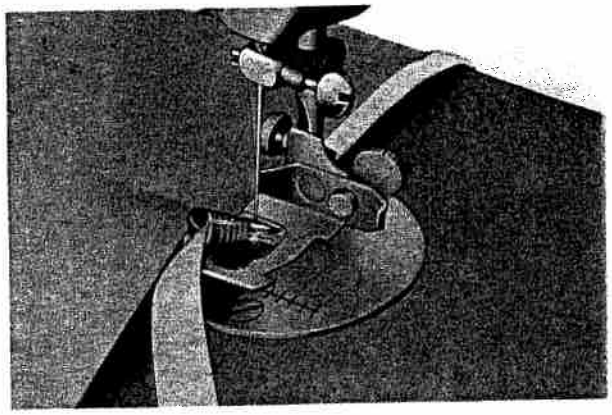


BINDER

This attachment folds bias binding and applies it to the edge of material in one operation. Slots on scroll of the binder are for corresponding widths of commercially folded bias binding.
The open mouth of binder scroll is used for unfolded bias strips cut 15-16 inch wide.

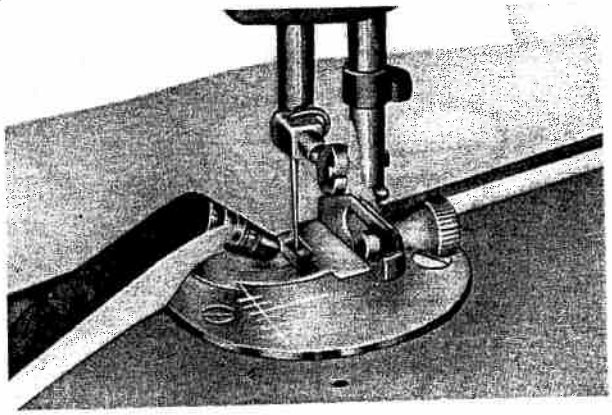
FOLDED BINDING

Cut folded binding to a point, insert in appropriate slot. Draw through slot and under binder with strong pin. Test stitching to be sure it is on the edge. Adjust by sliding binder to right or left.



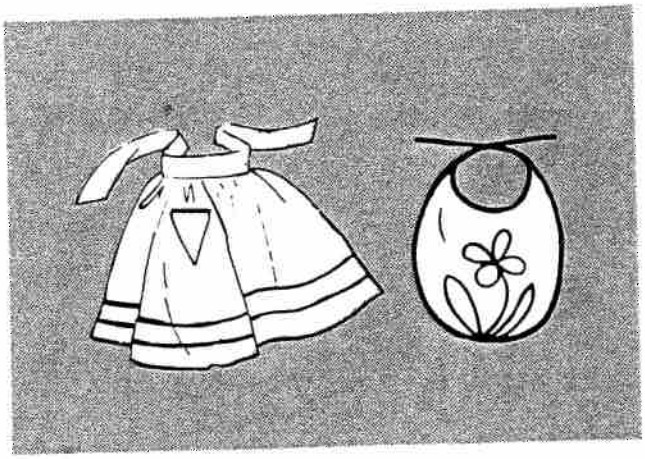
TWO-TONE BINDING

Two bindings can be sewn on fabric edge also in one operation. When two are used always skip one size between widths, inserting each in correct size slot.



HAND-CUT BIAS BINDING

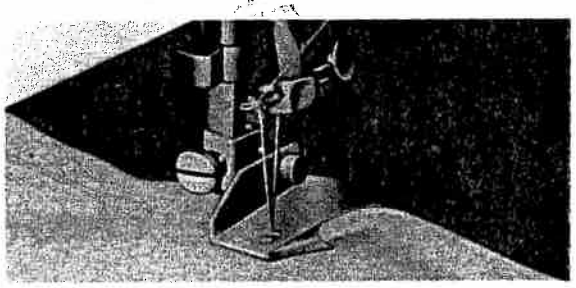
Cut 15-16 inch bias binding fold in half for a couple of inches. Cut binding diagonally toward end, almost to fold. Slip fold into center of binder. Draw back until cut opens and binding encircles open end of scroll. Test stitching to be sure it is on the edge, adjust if necessary.
See suggestions on how to use the binder. There are hundreds of other uses.



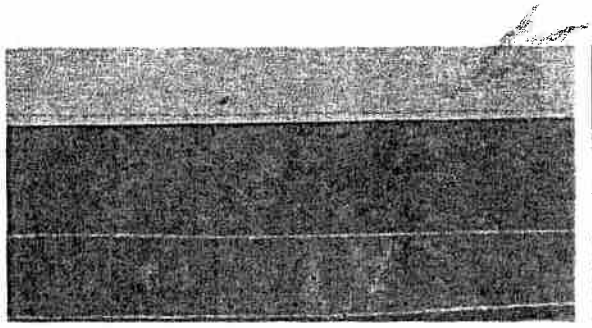
THE SET OF HEMMERS

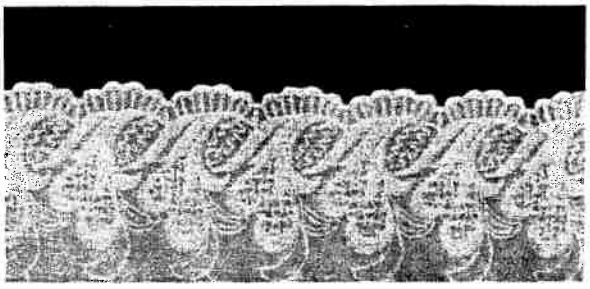
Before attaching any of the hemmers, be sure bobbin thread is pulled up. Then, with hemmer in place, hold top thread loosely and turn handwheel one full turn toward you, making a loop under hemmer. Grasp bobbin thread with both hands and slip horizontally under hemmer toward back. Bobbin thread will catch loop and carry upper thread to back of hemmer.

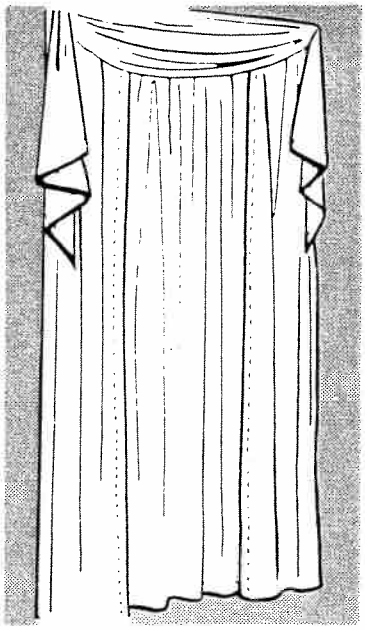
Fold material to suit for two inches along edge, hold at each end of fold. Slip fold into guide and up over spoon. Fold hem in material back of hemmer. Draw forward to end of hem and fasten with point of needle. Pull on threads gently as you start stitching.

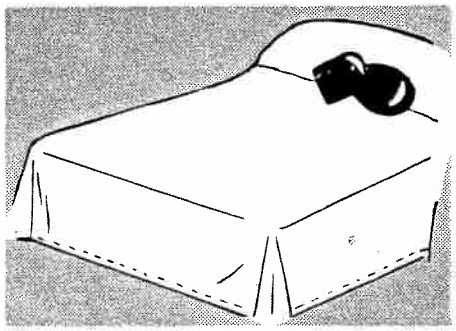


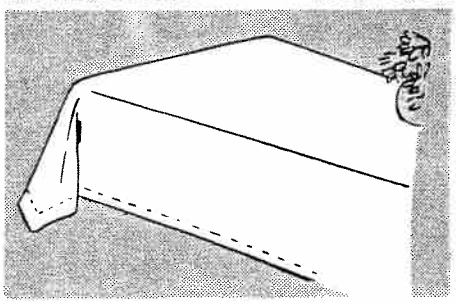
You can make a hem 1/4", 3/8", 5/8" or 7/8" in width, depending upon which hemmer you use. A few uses are shown below.

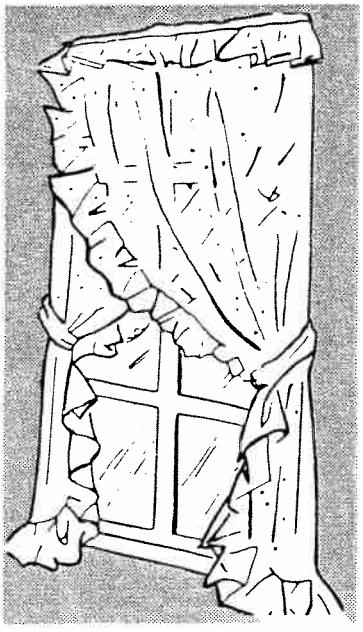






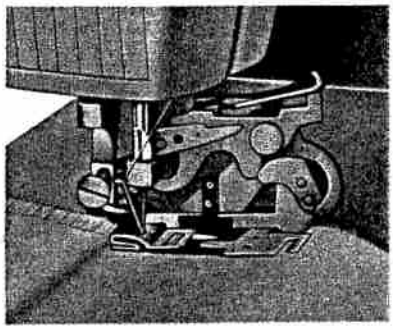
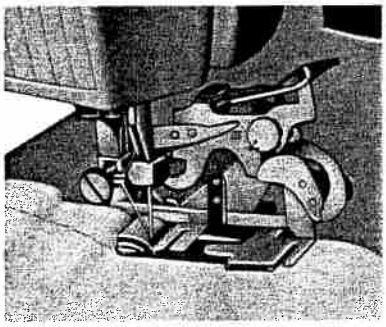
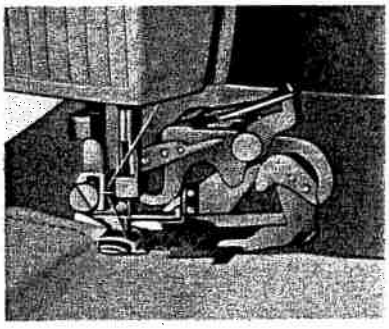


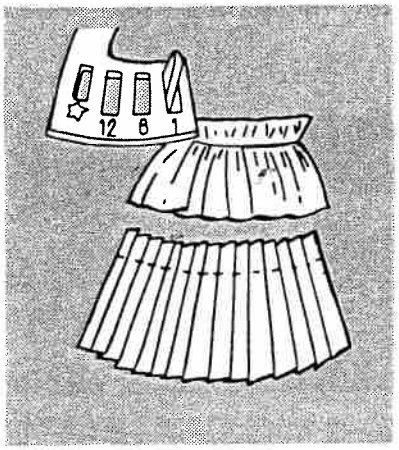


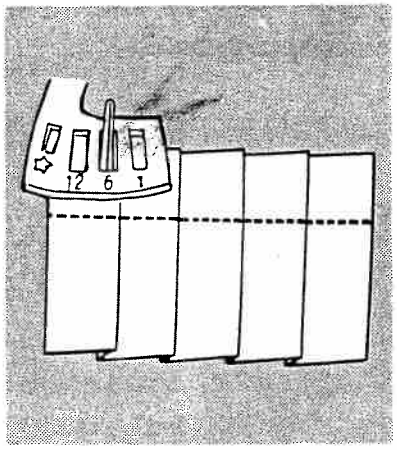


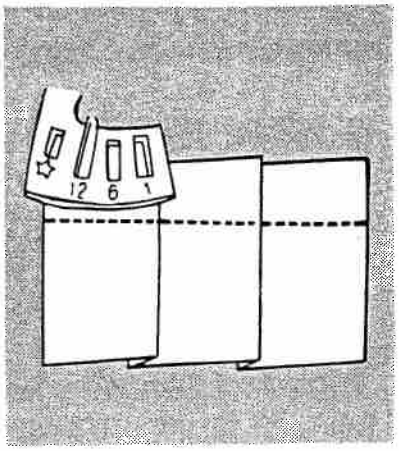
RUFFLER

The ruffler will produce yards of delicate ruffling or precision pleating.
Ruffling can also be done and sewn to another piece of fabric at the same time.
This highly versatile attachment despite its wide range of use, is simple to use.
Use the ruffler for making aprons, curtains, pleating a skirt, adding fullness to the bodice of a dress etc.







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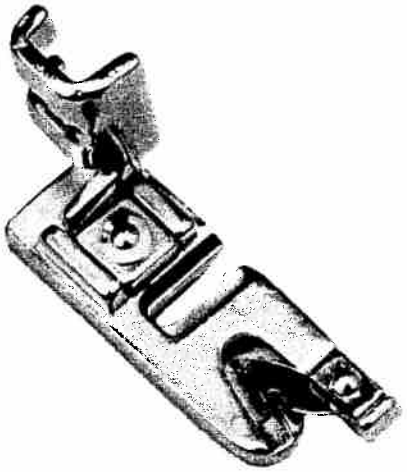
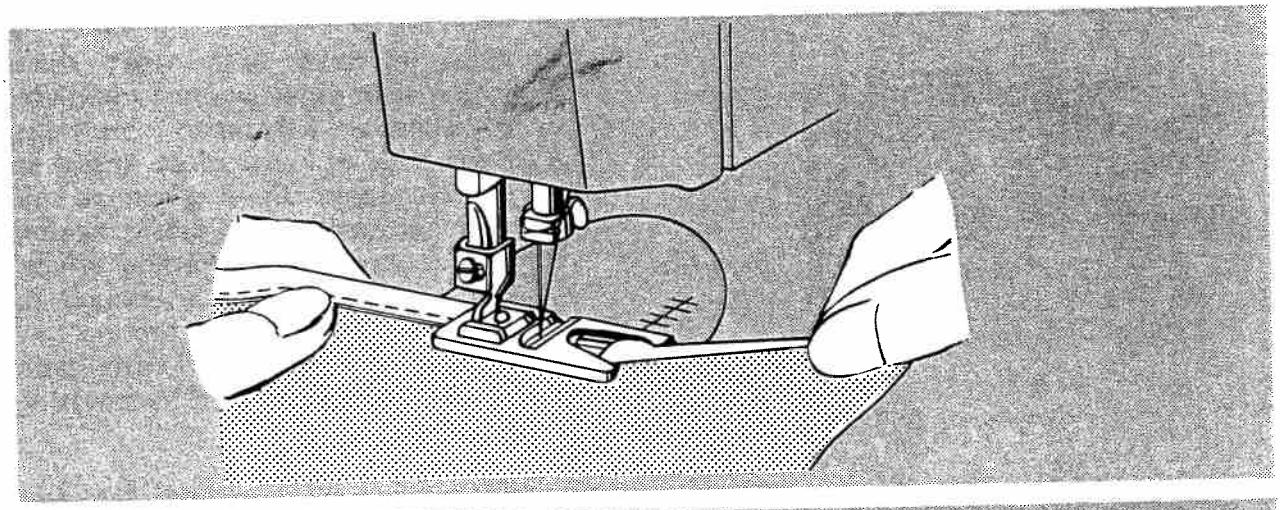
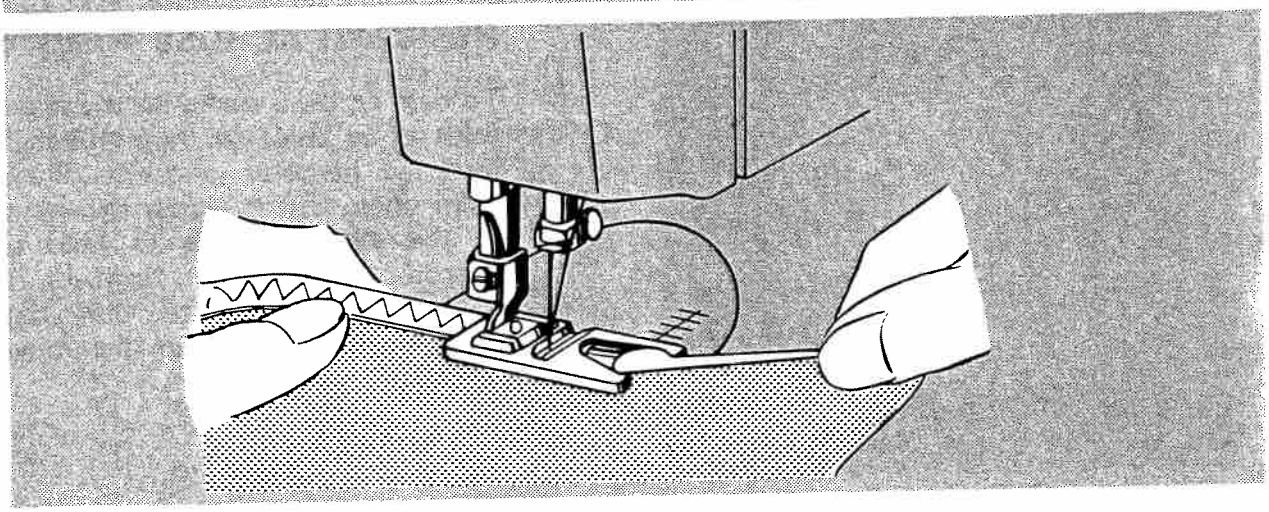


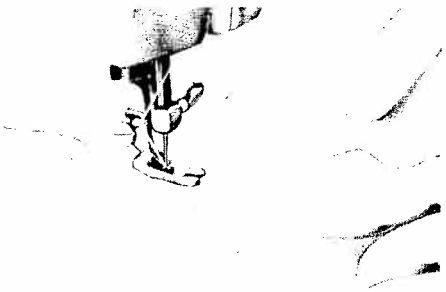
NARROW HEMMER

With needle at its highest position replace regular presser foot with narrow hemmer and tighten it securely in place. Set stitch pattern selector of model 426 or blind stitch selector of model 415 at mannual or M position. Zigzag stitch width control at 0 for straight stitched hem or at number 3 for zigzag stitched hem. Set stitch length control to suit.
For a plain narrow hem make a 1/8 inch double fold for about two inches along edge of fabric. Hold each end of the two inch fold, slip underneath hemmer. Bring fold up into the scroll of hemmer, draw fabric forward to end and fasten with point of needle. Lower presser bar lifter. Gently pull end of thread as you start stitching.

Guide material slightly to left and it will take a double turn through scroll.
The narrow hem provides an excellent finish for edges of ruffles or any other dainty work.





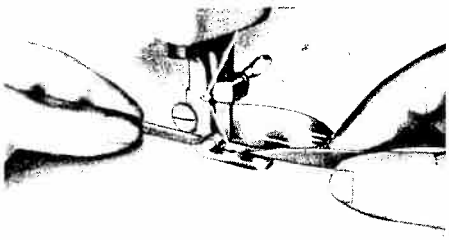


LACE TRIMMED HEM

To sew a narrow hem and attach lace in one stitching, insert lace in the slot next to needle. Sew hem as shown, guiding lace under needle and hem into scroll. Rickrack stretch may be used in the same way.

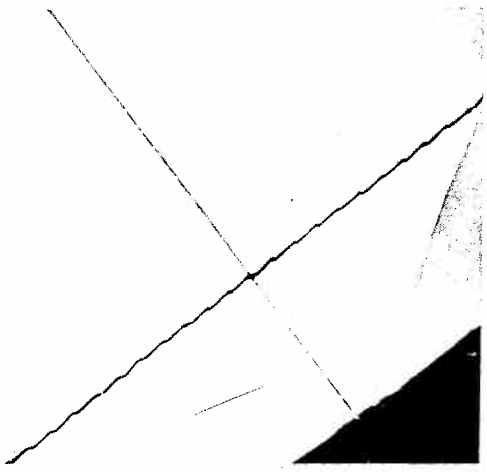
LACE EDGE WITH INVISIBLE STITCHING

Hold lace 1/8 inch from raw edge on right hand side of fabric. Insert both in scroll, as for plain narrow hem, let hem roll over and sew in lace. When the stitching is completed the hem is pressed on the wrong side.



FRENCH SEAM

Place material with right sides facing each other and the top piece of material 1/8 inch from right hand edge of lower piece. Insert in hemmer scroll allowing hem to roll over and sew in top fabric making French seam. For cording effect, use zigzag stitch wide enough to catch both edges of the narrow rolled hem and sew with satin stitch. This can be used for covering chairs and so forth.



HEMMING ACROSS A SEAM

To hem across a seam, cut the seam folds at an angle so they will lead into the hemmer gradually. Press seam open. Stitch across the seam at the extreme edge to hold it together and for added firmness. It may be necessary to pull the material slightly when hemming over the seam.